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11 Aides To Shah Executed In Iran

TEHRAN, April 11 (UPI) — Eleven more defendants associated with the shah's regime were executed today in Iran after convictions by revolutionary courts.

Abbas Ali Khalatbari, formerly foreign minister, reportedly told an Islamic court before his execution today that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi personally killed several people while he was in power.

Press reports said that Mr. Khalatbari, 67, the shah's chief diplomat for eight years, charged the deposed monarch with treason before he went before a firing squad along with 10 former senior aides of the shah, including the head of SAVAK, the shah's secret police.

Two more were reportedly executed in a provincial southern town.

Mr. Khalatbari was asked by the court to mention two of the shah's major crimes. He replied: "Yes, the shah committed treason. He personally killed several persons."

No U.S. Role

Mr. Khalatbari said that the United States had no official role in the working of the Iranian Foreign Ministry and that the shah was driven by self-interest, rather than the interests of Iran, in its cooperation with the United States.

The published text of the proceedings did not indicate if the text had been censored before publication or whether Mr. Khalatbari's statements were as vague as the press reports claimed.

Iran Courts Open, Except When Shut

By John Kifner

TEHRAN (NYT) — Qasr Prison, like most prisons, is a grim, drab building surrounded by thick walls with watch towers, gun posts, steel doors and barred windows.

It is guarded by young men wearing bits and pieces of uniforms and bits of camouflage trousers tucked into jump boots, there a sweetish grin who dangle their Iranian Army G-3 rifles with alarming casualness.

They have followed all your rules and yet you deny them. You are just like the old regime.

More of the revolutionary guards who are the militia of the *kumhuts* — the Islamic organizations that run things in Iran now — perch on the wall in machine-gun positions.

Two small armored vehicles flank the front gate. The flagstaff flies a banner with a picture of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The gates swing open as young men on motorcycles buzz in and out. There is usually a crowd of several hundred persons outside, many of them waiting to see relatives.

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Tanzanian troops inspect damaged and abandoned Ugandan Air Force MiGs at Entebbe airport.

'No Way to Abandon Supply Soon'

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI) — President Carter said yesterday that it would not be possible to abandon nuclear power in the foreseeable future and that a "bureaucratic nightmare or maze of red tape" would not contribute to greater safety at nuclear reactors.

Carter: Nuclear Power Necessary

By Charles Mohr

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Provisional Leader Named

Tanzanians, Exiles Take Kampala as Amin Flees

KAMPALA, Uganda, April 11 (AP) — Uganda's capital fell early today to an invasion force of Tanzanians and Ugandan exiles.

The radio announced the establishment of a new provisional government with former Ugandan University official Youssef Lule as president.

The residents greeted the troops with flowers and fruit and beat some of President Idi Amin's remaining troops to death.

[United Press International reported that, despite the loss of his capital, Marshal Amin told his nation today he was still in control and urged his army not to surrender.

"I am speaking as president of the republic and commander of the armed forces," Marshal Amin said in a broadcast apparently transmitted from a mobile station. "I am Idi Amin Dada. I am still in control. No one should be confused by this rebellion."

The broadcast, apparently transmitted from near the town of Soroti, 140 miles north of Kampala, was the first positive indication of Marshal Amin's whereabouts since Kampala fell, UPI said.

It was the first time in post-colonial African history that one country has invaded another and captured its capital.

"The racist fascist is no longer in power," victorious Ugandan rebels blared through loudspeakers in Kampala and on state radio.

In a broadcast statement from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Mr. Lule promised a "rule of law" and elections as soon as conditions permit. Ugandan exile sources said that they planned to move into Kampala within one or two days to set up the provisional government.

Jonathan C. Randal of the Washington Post reported that the most immediate fear was that Marshal Amin might blow up the Owen Falls dam at the source of the River Nile near Jinja. The dam provides all of Uganda's electric power and 15 percent of Kenya's.

The Tanzanians estimated that 25 to 30 Ugandan soldiers were killed during their advance into the center of the city. They said that the invasion force suffered almost no casualties.

A French diplomat said that the acting chief of the UN Development Program, a West German named Gert Kallwas, and his wife were killed when a rocket hit their car during the battle for the city.

Victory Announcement

Radio Uganda, off the air since last night, returned today with a victory announcement by Lt. Col. David Oyite Ojok, who identified himself as military leader of the Tanzanian-backed Ugandan National Liberation Army.

He urged Ugandans to join hands and "eliminate the few remaining murderers and looters," and he called on remaining Ugandan soldiers to surrender.

Many Kampalans believed the troops moving overnight to be Ugandans, but they came out at daybreak and greeted the invaders with chants of "Nyerere Orly!" and "Nyerere, Nyerere!" referring to Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

The invaders started into Kampala yesterday afternoon after a nightlong artillery bombardment, followed by a rocket, artillery and jet-fighter attack in the morning and early afternoon. Despite the heavy bombardment, there was little visible damage to homes and commercial buildings.

The Tanzanian column from the south was commanded by spear-brandishing Lt. Col. Ben Msekwa, who ran ahead of his troops whenever resistance was encountered. Heavy automatic weapons fire was poured into pockets of Ugandan holdouts.

Bugle Call Charges

The Tanzanians and their Ugandan allies completed their penetration of the city during the night, charging isolated groups of Marshal Amin's troops in attacks launched with bugle calls.

"The Kampalans were catching Ugandan soldiers and beating them to death," said an American correspondent for The Associated Press taken into Uganda by the Tanzanians. "I saw 10 or 12 soldiers who looked like they had been beaten to death."

"The whole thing took on the air of a victory parade," said the correspondent. "About 5 p.m., the brigades entered the city and got fire from small groups of five to 10 Ugandan soldiers," he said. The Tanzanians had a problem trying to get civilians out of the way, but they wanted to stay on the streets. The Tanzanians fired back very heavily, with artillery, tanks, machine guns and very quickly disposed of the pockets.

There was looting in downtown Kampala, but the Tanzanians were trying to stop them. It was a holiday atmosphere, with people cheering wildly.

Residents of Jinja said that Marshal Amin's retreating troops had begun looting and stealing cars.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Palestinians, Israelis Trade Artillery Fire

By Larry Thorson

TEL AVIV, April 11 (AP) — Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon fired rocket barrages into northern Israel today after an Israeli air attack on Palestinian bases in retaliation for the bombing of a Tel Aviv market.

The first barrage hit the town of Kiryat Shmona on the Lebanese border, slightly injuring a woman, and several more rockets were fired later into the western Galilee area along the Mediterranean. No injuries were reported in the second attack, but Israeli gunners replied with artillery salvos, the military command said.

The Palestine Liberation Organization's command in Beirut said that the rocket assaults started a running artillery duel on both sides of the border. It said that the town of Nabatieh and adjacent guerrilla positions were under heavy Israeli fire by midmorning.

In Cairo, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing Israel's air strike on Lebanon yesterday, saying that it "contradicts the aims of the peace efforts in the Middle East and could have disastrous effects on the future of peace in the area."

Soviet Rockets

The Palestinians claimed their guerrillas at Kiryat Shmona and the Israeli seaside resort of Nahariya and scored several direct hits. The

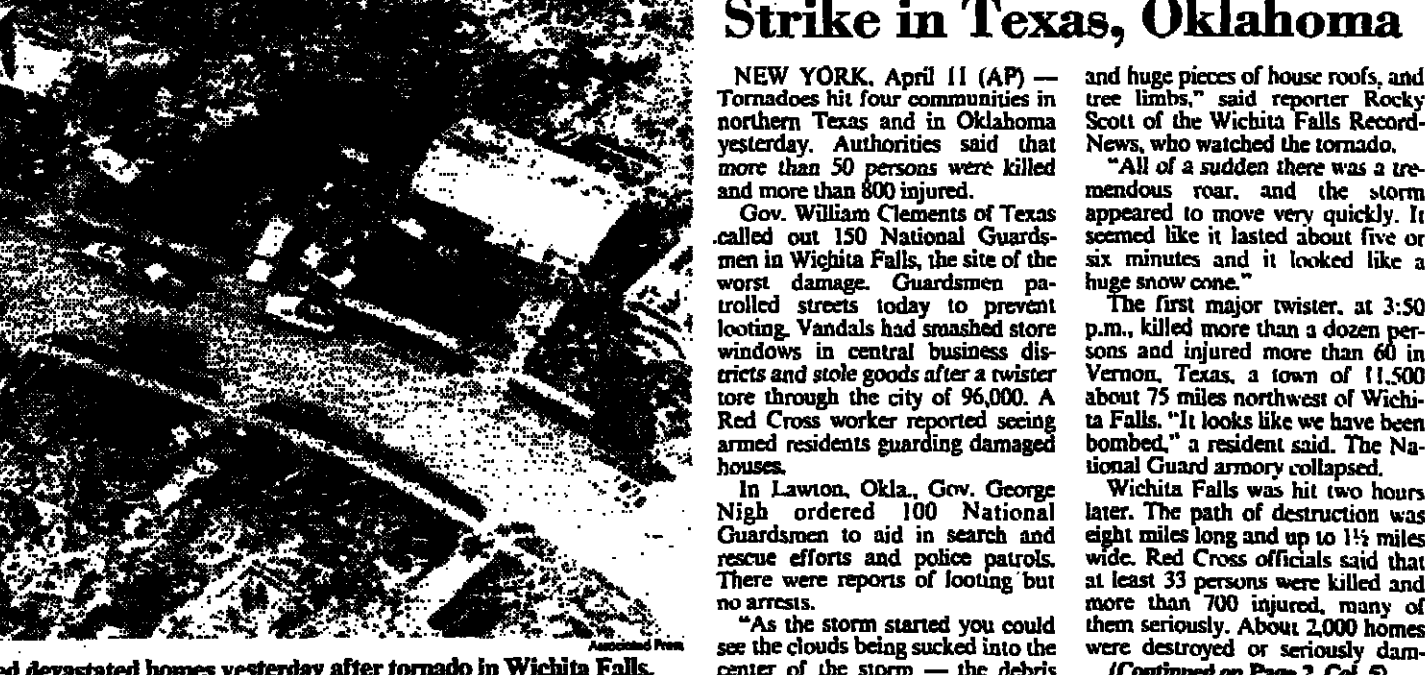
Israeli made no specific mention of Nahariya, but presumably that was the target in western Galilee that the Tel Aviv command referred to.

Nahariya is six miles south of the Lebanese border on the Mediterranean. Kiryat Shmona is three miles south of Lebanon and about 27 miles east of Nahariya.

The guerrillas said that the rocket attacks were mounted in retaliation for Israeli air strikes yesterday that killed 4 Palestinians and wounded 15 south of Beirut. The casualty toll was confirmed by Lebanese provincial authorities.

The Israeli jets raided the Palestinian refugee camp and the hamlet of Maalbiyeh, both outside Tyre. [Reuters reported that witnesses in Damour said Israeli aircraft strafed the town again today. But the Palestine news agency disputed this, saying that Israeli planes, roaring low over the town, were driven off by heavy anti-aircraft fire. Three Israeli planes flew over the Tyre area, drawing heavy ground fire at least 33 persons injured, many of them seriously. About 2,000 homes were destroyed or seriously damaged.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Splintered wreckage surrounded devastated homes yesterday after tornado in Wichita Falls.

50 Are Killed as Tornadoes Strike in Texas, Oklahoma

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP) — Tornadoes hit four communities in northern Texas and in Oklahoma yesterday. Authorities said that more than 50 persons were killed and more than 800 injured.

Gov. William Clements of Texas called out 150 National Guardsmen in Wichita Falls, the site of the worst damage. Guardsmen patrolled streets today to prevent looting. Vandals had smashed store windows in central business districts and stole goods after a twister tore through the city of 96,000. A Red Cross worker reported seeing armed residents guarding damaged houses.

Reforms Also at Issue

Sadat Announces Peace Vote

By Christopher Wren

CAIRO, April 11 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat announced tonight that a referendum would be held on April 19 to approve or reject the peace treaty with Israel but also measures to liberalize Egypt's experiment in controlled democracy.

In a 90-minute speech on Cairo radio and television, Mr. Sadat told Egyptians that they would be voting on dissolving the People's Assembly, Egypt's parliament, and on the holding of new general elections.

He listed a number of other proposals for "consolidating democracy" in Egypt, including a declaration of individual rights and constitutional recognition of the press as a fourth estate with guaranteed freedoms.

Mr. Sadat had been expected to hold a plebiscite to show the other Arabs who voted sanctions against

Egypt late last month in Baghdad that the peace treaty enjoyed widespread domestic support.

Mr. Sadat said tonight that he was putting the treaty to a referendum "so that the Arab leaders who are barking today will listen to the words of the Egyptian people."

His call for the dissolution of the parliament and for subsequent general elections came as a surprise. Mr. Sadat appeared to want to show the rest of the Arab world that he was confident enough to embark on new reforms and continue the liberalization policy that he started after becoming president in late 1970.

"I want the Arab countries whose people live under terror... to see what the Egyptian citizen is doing. We will declare human rights here as an example for the people of the Third World," Mr. Sadat said, according to an unofficial translation.

The elections, which are almost certain to be approved, would be the first free contest for political parties in Egypt since before the 1952 revolution. The last national elections in Egypt were held in October, 1976, but between three groupings or "platforms" of the Arab Socialist Union.

Political Parties

The groupings were allowed to emerge as political parties, of which only the leftist National Progressive Unionist Party (NPUP) still exists. Last May, Mr. Sadat cracked down, disbanding the NPUP after they became too critical in parliament.

In his address, Mr. Sadat lectured Arab hard-liners for having expressed "childish screams, filth and curses" in denouncing Egypt's peace treaty with Israel. He told them not to forget that it was Egypt that produced the first Arab victory against Israel in the 1973 war. "Never forget that the price of oil has risen four times since the war, paid for by the blood of the sons of Egypt on the land of the Sinai," Mr. Sadat said.

Referring to his Arab critics, including implicitly moderates such as Saudi Arabia, Mr. Sadat said, "Let each of them know that the humblest Egyptian holds his head higher than any one of them who rides in a Cadillac."

According to Head Sabbath

TEL AVIV, April 11 (NYT) — President Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin talked by telephone today and agreed to delay the Israeli withdrawal from El Arish for 24 hours in deference to the Jewish Sabbath.

When the two leaders met in Cairo last week, they set the withdrawal date for May 26, two months after the peace treaty was signed in Washington. No one had looked at a calendar, and only later was it noticed that the date falls on a Saturday, when Jewish religious law forbids travel.

Israeli defense forces observe Sabbath restrictions except when security considerations dictate otherwise.

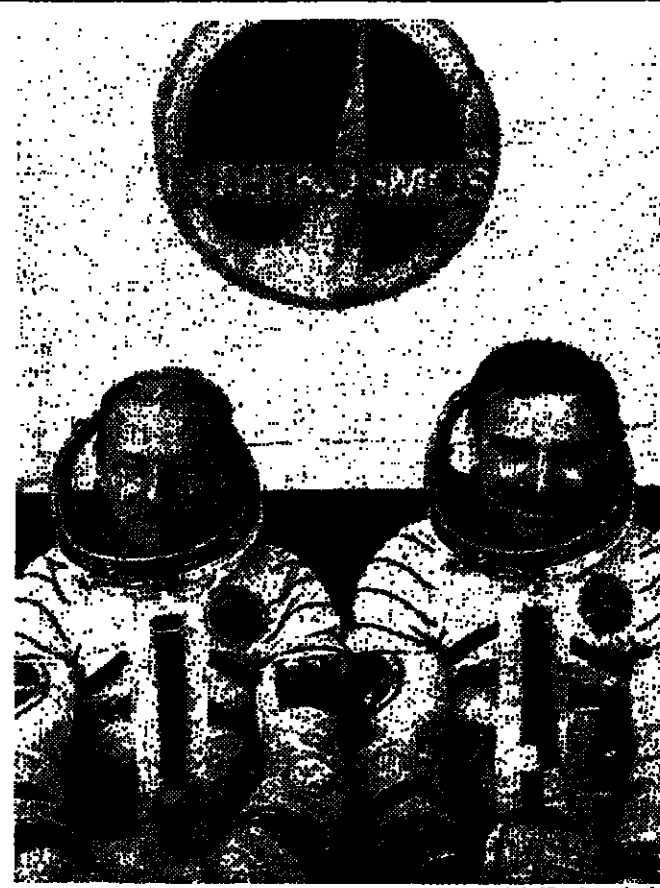
Two-Day Strike Ends at Portugal Airports

LISBON, April 11 (AP) — The Portuguese national airline TAP resumed scheduled flights today after settlement of a two-day strike by ground maintenance crews.

The strike came in Easter week at a time of traditionally heavy tourist traffic, especially to Madeira and the Azores. A spokesman for the airline said that the strike had cost the company an estimated \$12.5 million.

Pakistan Blast Kills 18

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 11 (AP) — Eighteen persons were killed and 50 were injured today in an explosion in a fireworks factory in Rawalpindi, police said.



Soyuz-33 crew: Commander Nikolai Rukavishnikov (left), and Georgi Ivanov, a Bulgarian researcher, in Tass photo.

Bulgarian, Russian Maneuver Toward Docking With Salyut-6

MOSCOW, April 11 (UPI) — A Bulgarian cosmonaut and his Soviet commander aboard the Soyuz-33 capsule maneuvered today toward a docking with the Salyut-6 space station.

Tass said that Nikolai Rukavishnikov, 46, a Soviet space veteran who is commanding the capsule, and the Bulgarian, Georgi Ivanov, 38, should be docking with the Salyut-6 at midnight Moscow time.

Tass reported the cosmonauts were feeling well and checking the various systems of their capsule after lifting off yesterday.

Tass said that there was a 40-mile-an-hour wind blowing during the liftoff which required course corrections shortly after the capsule moved into earth orbit.

New OPEC Spiral Possible

Iran Said to Boost Oil Price to \$16.57

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT) — Iran plans to announce an oil price increase that, according to industry sources, will increase the possibility of a new round of increases by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The sources said that Iran would charge about \$16.57 a barrel for its light crude oil, including a surcharge of \$1.80. Since April 1, most OPEC nations have added surcharges of \$1.20 to the benchmark price of about \$14.55 for Arabian light crude.

[The Associated Press reported today that an Iranian oil official said that no decision on a surcharge has been made. The official, who declined to be identified, said that he could not discuss the surcharge issue and that no announcement would be made before Saturday.]

Iran-BP Contract

Oil buyers in New York, informed of Iran's plan, also said yesterday that the country had signed a contract to sell 500,000 barrels of oil a day at the new price to the British Petroleum Co., the company that has been expected to bring Britain's light, low-sulfur oil in line with oil from Africa, which is also very high in quality.

Later yesterday afternoon, spokesmen for British Petroleum were unable to confirm that report, but earlier in the day Sir David Steel, the company's president, said at a news conference in London that he hoped to conclude a medium-term contract with the Iranian National Oil Co. shortly.

Although Iran has signed several long-term contracts in recent weeks, the BP pact would be the largest of these. Previously concluded contracts stipulated that the price would be based on whatever formula OPEC arrived at for the second quarter. Since that formula turned out to be so loose, however, the companies until now have had little idea of what they would actually be paying for Iranian oil.

On April 1, OPEC raised its base price 9 percent to about \$14.55 for a 42-gallon barrel. That price varies from country to country, translating into a base price for Iranian light oil of about \$14.77.

The cartel also authorized its members to charge whatever premiums the market would bear. The three major African oil exporters, Algeria, Libya and Nigeria, immediately announced surcharges of \$4 a barrel, while most of the others said that they would add surcharges of only \$1.20 a barrel and a few, including Saudi Arabia, posted no surcharges.

The concern now is that the \$1.20 surcharge will grow into a \$1.80 surcharge and will evolve into an additional \$4 across-the-board increase.

Kuwait Surcharge

[Kuwait announced today that it is raising the surcharge on the basic price of its oil from \$1.20 to \$1.80, putting the per-barrel price at about \$15.80. Associated Press-Dow Jones reported from Kuwait.]

Meanwhile, price increases continue to spread outside the OPEC cartel. Agence France-Presse reported from London yesterday that Britain had raised the price of its North Sea oil by 18 percent to about \$18.30 a barrel. The move, which had been expected, brings Britain's light, low-sulfur oil in line with oil from Africa, which is also very high in quality.

Last week, Mexico raised its price to about \$17.10. Since Mexico oil also commands a sizable premium because of its proximity to the big U.S. market, its new price "is equivalent to the \$1.80 surcharge," a buyer for an international company said.

Iran Output

Oil specialists said that the increases kept coming because the world market remained tight despite the revival of Iranian production.

Although production in Iran averaged only 2.2 million barrels a day last month, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, the Iranian news agency said yesterday that it reached 4.4 million barrels this week as oil officials sought to clear a logjam of tankers lying offshore.

The agency added that Iran still planned to return to its 3.5-million-barrel ceiling, 2.5 million barrels less than what it produced before the revolution. The best that

50 Are Killed as Tornadoes Strike in Texas, Oklahoma

(Continued from Page 1)

aged, and two shopping centers were heavily damaged.

"The only thing left of my house is the closet I was lying in," said a woman who asked not to be identified. "I got so scared I just lay there and prayed. I've been through five hurricanes, but hurricanes are nothing compared to this. Take me back to hurricanes."

Some of those injured in Vernon had been taken to Wichita Falls hospitals. "We were taking injured in from Vernon when this hit here," said Dr. James Lee, medical coordinator for the Red Cross in Wichita Falls.

Millions of Dollars

Another tornado later struck Harrold, a small town nine miles west of Vernon, killing at least one person.

Across the Red River to the north in Oklahoma, several persons died and at least 70 were reported injured in Lawton. "The destruction is going to be in the millions of dollars. We got hit hard," a police spokesman said.

The tornado struck there at about 5:15 p.m., 12 minutes after a siren gave the warning. "It sounded like jets going over," said Karen Lanham, 34. "It happened so fast, it was over before I could hide," said Mrs. E.A. Hansen. At least 25 houses were destroyed.

Rhodesian Planes Again Attack A Terrorist Outpost in Zambia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 11 (AP) — Rhodesian planes today made their second raid in less than 24 hours against guerrilla bases in Zambia, the military command reported today.

It said that the planes, firing rockets, hit a terrorist base at Mulungushi, about 100 miles north of Lusaka last night and that all aircraft returned safely.

Rhodesian planes raided two guerrilla camps outside Lusaka yesterday morning, killing one person and wounding six. It was not known if there were any casualties in the Mulungushi raid.

In Bonn, the German Development Service, a Peace Corps-style organization, said that one of its volunteers, Eckhard Hagner, 25, a teacher vacationing at a farm near one of the camps outside Lusaka, was killed and another volunteer was wounded in the raid. The agency said that the farm had no connection with the base. Mr. Hagner was to return to West Germany soon for home leave after two years in Zambia.

A spokesman for the agency, which has 46 volunteers in Zambia, said that the incident shows that the attacks by Rhodesian troops on Zambian territory are also hitting the civilian population.

The objective of the raids apparently is to pre-empt plans for a guerrilla offensive aimed at wrecking Rhodesia's general election next week. Blacks will vote in the election for the first time, but they will get only limited power. Joshua Nkomo, whose Zimbabwe African Peoples Union is based in Zambia, and Robert Mugabe, whose Zimbabwe African National Union is based in Mozambique, have threatened to disrupt the elections.

The Rhodesian Front Party of Prime Minister Ian Smith won three National Assembly seats in

preliminary voting yesterday by whites, Asians and persons of mixed race, and it was expected to win a fourth when full returns are calculated.

The Rhodesian Front is guaranteed 16 seats in constituencies where they are unopposed, and will likely pick up eight more in the next round of elections, taking all 28 white-reserved seats in the Assembly and having a blocking veto against efforts by the 72 black legislators to alter the Constitution.

In Iran, Trials Are Open... Except When They're Shut

(Continued from Page 1)

journalists by the elbow, but the face of the Farsi speaker clouded. "We are not issuing any more letters," he said. "But we gave some to three others earlier. You can go over to the prison and tell them to put your names on that document."

As soon as the man with the pistol left, the two pounced on the receptionist. "This will not do. We must see the responsible person," they said. Within seconds, they slipped past.

Through the door, the journalists spotted another bright young man they knew well from the premier's office. He wore not only a pistol but a suit as well. He came out smiling, took their press cards and winked. It was the Persian tradition: the fix was in.

Moments later there was a note stamped with an official red seal on the prosecutor's stationery saying that the two were to be admitted to any trial.

Confident, they strode up to the gate and gave their letter to a gunman. He passed it to a supervisor and their hearts sank, for they had dealt with this man before. His name included the word Hajji, meaning he had made a pilgrimage to Mecca, marking him as most probably a member of the Bazaar, the traditionalist merchant class. It was clear that he detested foreigners.

"No, you cannot come in, the courtroom is too crowded," he said. After a while, the gunmen came back and collected their press cards. A long wait followed. Finally the gunmen came out and said that they were sorry, but the answer was no. This cannot be, the journalists said. And after some intense discussion, the gunmen took the letter back again.

They returned, shaking their heads. A man wearing a field jacket

Police Combat Demonstrators in 2 Italy Cities

ROME, April 11 (NYT) — Violent clashes occurred here and in Padua tonight as the police, backed by armored cars, broke up unauthorized demonstrations in both cities.

Leftist extremists had called for a "nationwide mobilization" today to protest the arrest of 16 suspects in a large-scale inquiry into recent terrorism. In Rome, ultraleft demonstrators tossed firebombs at stores and municipal buses, and burned several parked autos.

Police, wearing bullet-proof vests and helmets, fired tear-gas containers to disperse the protesters. Several demonstrators were detained, but their exact number was unavailable tonight. Some persons were hurt in scuffles.

Residents and tourists took refuge in doorways and fled through the small, winding streets of central Rome. The police sealed off a broad segment of Rome's center around Campo dei Fiori, a historic square where about 3,000 protesters had gathered earlier.

Finland Leftists Reject Coalition

HELSINKI, April 11 (Reuters) — Finland's leftist parties today again rejected moves by Conservative Party leader Harri Holkeri to form a broad-based coalition to replace the outgoing center-left government.

The Social Democrats and Communists, who form the present government with support from Centrists and Liberals, restated their opposition to partnership with the Conservatives, in written responses to Mr. Holkeri's approaches.

President Urho Kekkonen appointed Mr. Holkeri to examine his chances of forming a government after his party picked up an extra 12 seats in elections last month and became the second-largest party in the 200-seat Parliament with 47 seats. The Social Democrats lost two seats to finish with 52.

10,000 Ducks Killed

AQUEBOGUE, N.Y., April 11 (AP) — A fire destroyed more than 10,000 ducks on farm here today.

and its safeguards against Rhodesia's white minority.

Meanwhile, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia ordered the deportation of William Kerrigan, editor of Zambia's farming magazine for writing an editorial that criticized Mr. Kaunda's government for allowing black guerrillas to operate in Zambia, officials in Lusaka said. Mr. Kerrigan, who was recruited for the job in Britain, wrote the editorial in the March issue of *Productive Farming*.

Tanzanians In Kampala

(Continued from Page 1)

there and heading toward the Kenyan border.

"I was afraid to go out into the streets to celebrate because the soldiers were still there," said a resident reached by telephone.

A group of about 200 soldiers was reported to have spent the night in one part of Jinja and left in the morning, still armed.

The Tanzanian capture of Kampala came after five months of intermittent fighting in a war started by Marshal Amin's invasion of the corner of Tanzania, Uganda's southern neighbor. The Tanzanian Army drove the Ugandan invaders out and kept on going into southwest Uganda, reinforced by anti-Amin exiles, with the declared goal of overthrowing the Ugandan president.

The capture of Kampala left at least a third of Uganda still beyond the Tanzanian lines, including Marshal Amin's home territory in the northern part of the country.

Marshal Amin's army was estimated at 21,000 men when it seized 710 square miles of northern Tanzania last October. As the Tanzanians neared Kampala, the Ugandan army disintegrated, and Amin is estimated to have no more than 2,000 effective troops left.

The invasion force was estimated at 12,000 Tanzanians and perhaps 10,000 Ugandan exiles.

Marshal Amin was Uganda's army commander when he ousted President Milton Obote in a military coup in 1971. In the eight years since, his troops and police have been accused of murdering as many as 300,000 Ugandans.

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Teamsters Reach Contract Accord With Truckers

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI) — The trucking industry and 300,000 striking Teamsters union drivers reached a tentative contract settlement last night that the Carter administration today praised.

The three-year contract — which ends a 10-day walkout and a lock-out by the industry — does not violate President Carter's voluntary 7 percent annual wage-increase guidelines.

Rank-and-file drivers are expected to approve the proposal. Informed sources said that it sets hourly wage increases of 80 cents, 35 cents and 35 cents in the next three years. Drivers currently average from \$9.45 to \$9.60 an hour. The agreement also provides additional health and pension benefits for the drivers, who prepared to return to work Monday morning.

About 54,000 auto workers had been laid off since the Teamsters called a selective strike on April 1 against 73 major carriers, and the industry replied with a lockout. "The settlement is within the administration's voluntary pay standards," said Jack Gearty, deputy adviser to the president on inflation. He praised both sides for the settlement.

TIC TOCK

The right time period can mean a low-cost call back home.

LOWER RATE PERIODS		Any Evening	
		Any Evening	All day Sunday
Belgium	YES	YES	YES
England	YES	YES	YES
France	YES	YES	YES
Germany	YES	YES	YES
Italy	YES	YES	YES
Japan	YES	YES	YES
Portugal	YES	YES	YES
Spain	YES	YES	YES
Switzerland	YES	YES	YES

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Derailment Cause Unknown

Florida Tracks Inspected Before Chemical Accident

By Ernest Holsenolph

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT) — A 204-mile stretch of track used by the accident-prone Louisville and Nashville Railroad was inspected and approved Friday, just two days before a train with 122 cars derailed, exploded and released poisonous fumes in north Florida.

The gases spreading from the spill of chlorine ammonia and carbon tetrachloride forced the evacuation of thousands of residents.

Federal Railroad Administration officials, who made the inspection at the request of the L&N, emphasized that the cause of the accident remains unknown and could involve equipment failure or mistakes by the train crew, rather than failure of the inspected tracks.

However, John Sullivan, head of the FRA, went to the site of the accident and was continuing to inspect the scene from the air and on the ground with officials from the National Transportation Safety Board.

Latest in Series

The crash, near Crestview, Fla., was only the latest in a long series of accidents on the L&N. The accident there in the last three years have contributed to the deaths of 33 persons, injuries to 356 and property damage amounting to \$24 million, according to James King, chairman of the safety board.

"It's the management's fault, no question about it," he said yesterday. "Specifically, he criticized the L&N for running such a long train, consisting of 117 cars and five locomotives, and loading it with 10,600 tons of material in a dangerous chemical train."

The L&N, like many other railroads, has had difficulty with the maintenance of its rails because rising costs have outrun profits. The L&N has had literally hundreds of derailments in the last two years.

U.S. Airline Extends Flight Cancellations

CHICAGO, April 11 (UPI) — United Airlines, the largest air passenger carrier in the United States, said yesterday that it has canceled and scheduled flights through April 13 because of a strike by mechanics and ground crews. Reservations are canceled through June 7.

The airline previously had canceled flights through Monday. There was no indication of a resumption of contract talks. The strike began March 30.

and the company's financial loss last year, the first since 1932, occurred at a time when it should be spending more on track improvements, according to rail experts.

Even though officials at the L&N and its parent company, Seaboard Coastline Industries, have insisted that human errors more often have been the cause of trouble than the state of the track, the FRA imposed severe restrictions on its operations on Feb. 7.

Speed Limit

These restrictions included a speed limit of 30 miles an hour on the Florida stretch, a mandatory doubling in the frequency of track inspections, especially where hazardous materials are hauled, and detailed reports on the remedies being done on the right of way.

Most restrictions remained in place until Friday, when the FRA lifted restrictions on the stretch of road between Alabama and Charlotte, Fla.

"We hear that a new management team is taking charge at the L&N," Mr. King said. "We hope they get maximum support in efforts to improve that road. In the meantime, the FRA has got to take a closer look at the way the L&N operates."

As if to underline the problems of the L&N and other railroads, the Association of American Railroads reported yesterday that the rail companies had overcome strikes and weather problems to register record activity in freight hauling and in revenues last year.

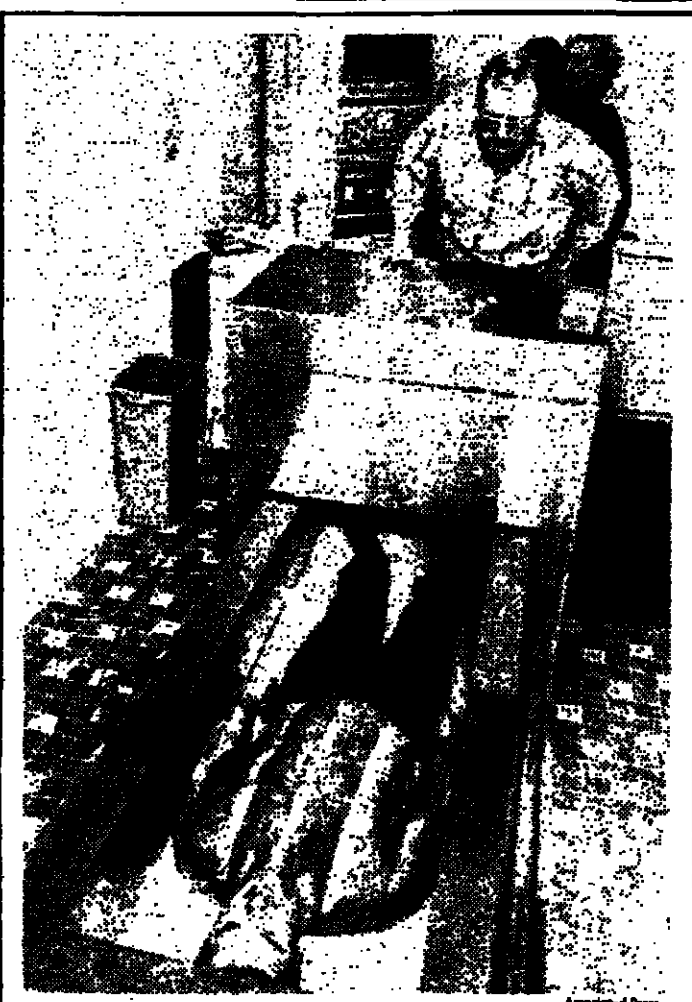
Despite a high of \$20.3 billion in freight revenues, the net operating income last year was \$443 million — up 2.3 percent over 1977 — but still a rate of return on net investment of 1.62 percent.

The railroads report that they spent \$3 billion on rehabilitation programs last year to bring about safer, modernized operations. But this has not been enough, according to rail experts, even though it is a sizable increase over previous spending.

Tank Cars Righted

MILLIGAN, Fla., April 11 (UPI) — Two overturned tank cars filled with explosive chemicals were righted at the scene of the derailment yesterday and authorities decided to allow the last 1,500 persons evacuated to return home.

A railroad official said: "We will allow the residents of the entire area to return to their homes."



RADIATION SCAN — Chris Becker, a farmer who lives near disabled nuclear plant in Pennsylvania, is tested for radiation with a body-scanning device in Middletown, Pa.

Carter Denies Knowing Of Any Loan Illegalities

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT) — President Carter yesterday disclaimed any knowledge of illegal action involving his family's peanut warehouse.

At a news conference, the president gave his fullest public statement to date concerning the \$7 million in loans to the peanut warehouse from a bank once controlled by Bert Lance, the former director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr. Carter did not answer directly, however, when he was asked whether he knew that the terms of the loans might not have been complied with. "I have never known nor do I now know of any illegal action taken at Carter's warehouse," the president replied.

Paul Curran, a former U.S. attorney in Manhattan, has been appointed the special counsel to investigate the loans, including the question of whether any of the funds were diverted to Mr. Carter's 1976 presidential campaign.

'Totally Untrue'

The president noted that there had been allegations that the funds had been channeled into the presidential campaign, but he said: "Those allegations are absolutely and totally untrue."

He pledged to cooperate fully with the special counsel and said that he hoped for a thorough investigation. "There is nothing at Carter's warehouse that I now or have ever heard that would arouse any conviction in the mind of the special investigator that any illegal-

ities were present," Mr. Carter said. There have been no public charges of wrongdoing against Mr. Carter, his brother Billy or other members of the family, Mr. Carter said.

He said that the management of the warehouse to run his campaign for the presidency, and the warehouse was then looked after by Billy Carter. After his election in November, 1976, Mr. Carter put his holdings in the business in a blind trust.

No hard evidence is known to exist to support the allegations that funds were diverted, but certain incidents are said to have intrigued federal investigators. Between March and late May of 1976, several political campaigns, including Mr. Carter's, were in financial straits because the U.S. Supreme Court had overturned a campaign-finance law that would have provided federal matching funds for private contributions.

A former employee of the Carter warehouse now claims that, early in April, 1976, there was a delay in transferring to the bank \$500,000 in "releases" and payments on the commodity loan. He said that, to his knowledge, the delay was not connected with the campaign financing and occurred because Billy Carter was out of town and could not sign the documents.

At almost the same time, officials of the National Bank of Georgia were in New York trying unsuccessfully to get the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. to advance an additional \$5-million line of credit to the Carter warehouse.

To Cope With Internal Problems

Carter Seeks Emergency Aid to Turkey

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT) — President Carter announced yesterday that he was asking Congress for \$150 million in emergency economic and military aid for Turkey to help it cope with its internal problems.

In a press conference that was largely devoted to domestic issues, Mr. Carter stressed the U.S. hope that other industrialized countries would contribute to the emergency fund for Turkey that was agreed to in principle at Guadeloupe by the United States, Britain, France and West Germany in January. The West Germans, Mr. Carter noted, have promised to take the lead in organizing the effort.

With Turkey undergoing serious political and economic setbacks in recent months, the United States has become alarmed at the prospect of the turmoil in Iran spreading there.

In addition, the loss of U.S. listening posts in Iran has made intelligence installations in Turkey even more important to help verify the projected strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union, officials said.

Issues Remain

The negotiations for a new strategic arms treaty are close to conclusion, but Mr. Carter declined to predict when the accord would be completed or where or when he would hold his long-expected meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet president, to sign the document.

"Recently there have been additional steps toward concluding a

SALT agreement," he said. "There are still a few issues that remain to be resolved — clarifications in the stance of the United States negotiations and Soviet negotiators."

The United States had wanted the meeting with Mr. Brezhnev to be in this country, in return for previous visits by Presidents Richard Nixon in 1973 and Gerald Ford in 1974 to the Soviet Union.

But because of Mr. Brezhnev's poor health, a location in Europe may be chosen, at Soviet request. Mr. Carter said that his guess was that the question of the summit meeting would not be decided "until after we resolve those remaining SALT differences."

In answer to a question about aid to Turkey, Mr. Carter was not specific on the emergency aid request for that NATO ally. But administration officials said that he was sending to Congress a two-part request for additional funds above those already appropriated or requested.

Of the \$150 million, \$100 million would be for immediate economic assistance as an additional appropriation in the current fiscal year which ends on Sept. 30. Turkey already is receiving \$225 million, of which \$175 million is for military credits and \$50 million for economic aid.

In addition, a \$50-million outright grant of military equipment would be added to the \$300-million request already submitted to Congress — but not yet approved. — for the fiscal year that begins on Oct. 1. In the regular request for next year, the administration asked for \$98 million in economic assistance, and \$202 million in military aid, almost all of it credits for purchase of equipment.

Turkey, with one of the weakest economies in Europe, has been a major source of concern within the alliance. It has been difficult for the United States to move dramatically to help Turkey because of the deep-seated antagonisms toward Turkey by Greece and its supporters in Congress following Turkey's occupation of most of Cyprus in 1974.

That occupation resulted in a boycott imposed by Congress on military aid to Turkey that lasted

from 1975 to until last year, with only limited exceptions permitted on a year-to-year basis. In retaliation, the Turks closed U.S. military bases. The embargo was lifted last year and the bases reopened, but relations are still strained, in part because of the inability to resolve the Cyprus problem.

Mr. Carter said that he expected that West Germany and perhaps other countries would "more than match this allocation of our own aid to Turkey."

So far, however, except for West Germany, other Western countries have not been forthcoming in helping Turkey, Mr. Carter said, that the matter would be discussed again at the Tokyo summit meeting of major industrialized nations in June.

Negotiations are continuing between the management and unions to end the dispute that has closed The Times. The Sunday Times and sister publications since Nov. 30. But a management spokesman said: "We are not very optimistic. There is still a lot of negotiation, and a lot of difficult ground, ahead of us. And there is not much time."

He confirmed that the management's commitment to rehire all employees dismissed because of the closing would no longer stand if publication were not resumed by next Tuesday.

Times newspapers suspended publication after failing to obtain agreement from the unions on computer composition, outlawing wildcat strikes that cost more than 13 million lost copies last year, and an end to featherbedding. Negotiations to end the dispute began early last month after mediation by the government.

Threatens Action if Profits Are Not Applied

Carter Warns Oil Firms to Find New Sources

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT) — President Carter warned the oil companies yesterday that they might face new restraints if they failed to plow back into exploration for additional oil and gas the windfall profits that they will take after price controls start to disappear in June.

At a nationally televised news conference, Mr. Carter said that his decision to phase out price controls on domestically produced oil would give the oil companies an additional \$6 billion in profits in the next three years, even after the windfall-profits tax that he will soon submit to Congress.

"The nation has a right to expect that all of this new income will be used for exploration for oil and gas and not to buy timberlands and department stores," Mr. Carter said. He added that he would favor legislation or administrative action to compel the oil companies to do this should they fail to do it on their own.

Mr. Carter's comments were the latest in a series of increasingly tough warnings that he has aimed at the oil companies since announcing his new energy policies last week. He said that he would attach the highest priority to the passage of his proposed excess-profits tax so as to prevent an "unjustified giveaway to the oil companies."

On other subjects, Mr. Carter said that additional steps had been taken in recent days toward the conclusion of a new strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union, but that a few issues still remain to be resolved. He added that a summit meeting between himself and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev would not be scheduled until those differences were overcome.

Predicted a turn downward very shortly in the inflation rate, and called again for business and labor compliance with his voluntary program of wage and price guidelines.

He said that he hoped that he would be able to present a balanced budget in January, but added that his chances of doing so depended on "economic circumstances" that he could not predict.

Expressed the personal view that Congress ought not to get into the question of permitting prayer in

French Trucks

Bombed in Spain

IRUN, Spain, April 11 (UPI) — Bombs, apparently planted by Basque separatists, destroyed three French trucks today near the French border, Spanish authorities said.

The separatist movement ETA recently announced a campaign of attacks against French tourists and property, in reprisal for a French decision to deny political-refugee status to ETA members.

In the southern city of Murcia, more than 50 wives of national policemen last night staged their second demonstration in two days demanding that their husbands be taken out of the northern Basque country, where guerrillas have killed 16 policemen this year. The first protest was staged during the funeral for a policeman killed by Basque guerrillas on Saturday.

schools, as an amendment currently under consideration would do. "It ought to be an individual matter between a person and God," he said.

Said that his administration still supported tighter gun controls, but that because of determined congressional opposition "it would be a mistake to pursue it aggressively in Congress."

In his opening statement and again in reply to several questions, Mr. Carter predicted that Congress would pass the windfall-profits tax.

He argued that the national mood and attitudes in Congress

toward such a tax were different from a year ago, when his proposed crude-oil equalization tax was defeated. "Congress is much more willing now to prevent the oil companies from reaping this great windfall from unearned profits" on domestic oil, he said.

Less than an hour after Mr. Carter spoke, Texaco Inc., one of the country's biggest oil companies, issued a statement attacking the idea of the windfall-profits tax, arguing that it would "siphon off much-needed capital that otherwise would be used for developing more energy supplies in the United States." It added, "No amount of tax burden will produce one extra barrel of oil or a single gallon of gasoline."

Mrs. Thatcher Pledges Tax Cut, Vote on Restoring Death Penalty

LONDON, April 11 (AP) — Margaret Thatcher opened her campaign today for the May 3 election with a promise to cut taxes and an offer of a vote on restoring capital punishment.

Mrs. Thatcher, 53, in unveiling her Conservative Party platform, also pledged a halt to the nationalization of industries. She proposed that some industries, such as shipbuilding and aerospace, be denationalized by selling certain sectors to private enterprise.

Describing the election as "the most crucial since the war," Mrs. Thatcher said that "no one who has lived in this country during the last five years can fail to be aware of how the balance of our society has increasingly tilted in favor of the state at the expense of individual freedom."

"This election may be the last chance we have to reverse that process, to restore the balance of power in favor of the people," she said.

The Labor government fell late last month, forcing Prime Minister James Callaghan to call an election.

Her party's promise to cut taxes has been echoed by the other parties, including the Liberals and Communists. Income taxes here start at 33 percent and graduate to 83 percent after deduction of personal allowances.

Mrs. Thatcher also promised to reduce state spending to control inflation, to curb maverick union power, to strengthen the country's defenses and to reform the Common Market.

In the wake of the assassination of her adviser on Northern Ireland, Airey Neave, Mrs. Thatcher proposed a vote in the House of Commons on bringing back capital punishment, which was abolished 15 years ago.

Canada to Consider U.S.-Alaska Oil Line

CALGARY, Alberta, April 11

(NYT) — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau offered the United States two alternate routes yesterday to deliver crude oil from Alaska to the other states through Canadian territory.

The prime minister, who is seeking re-election on May 22, told petroleum industry executives here that during his visit to Washington last month "we were asked [by President Carter and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger] to examine the prospect of an overland pipeline route through Canada."

It was believed to have been the first time that the prospect of an oil pipeline through Canada had been raised by the two countries at senior government levels.

"The Canadian government today is officially informing the U.S. administration that we will entertain one of two possible oil pipeline routes" to channel crude oil from Alaska's North Slope to the Midwest, Mr. Trudeau said.

One option is to build the oil pipeline along the entire length of the yet-to-be-built Alaska Highway natural gas line that will deliver fuel from Prudhoe Bay to the West

Coast and Midwest through Canadian territory by 1984.

The alternate plan would route oil by tanker from Valdez to Skagway, from which a pipeline would swing through the Yukon again to parallel the proposed \$14-billion gas-transmission system.

The oil pipeline built along either route would cost about \$1 billion, the prime minister said.

Mr. Trudeau reiterated that another oil pipeline route, the so-called Kitimat project proposed by a consortium of private Canadian and U.S. petroleum industry interests essentially to serve the same purpose, was being abandoned. Requiring heavy tanker traffic in Canadian West Coast waters, the project was judged to be environmentally "unacceptable."

The plans called for the use of the port of Kitimat on Canada's West Coast as a tanker terminal, from which Alaskan oil would have moved inland through western Canada and the U.S. Pacific Northwest.

According to Mr. Trudeau, President Carter assured him that the Alaska Highway gas pipeline, already more than a year behind schedule because of legislative delays in the United States, will be built. "As far as the Canadian gov-

ernment is concerned, we remain committed to it," Mr. Trudeau asserted.

The new oil pipeline, which would have a possible capacity of 500,000 barrels a day, would augment the flow of 1.2 million barrels a day now reaching Valdez from Prudhoe Bay.

The suggested terminal at the Alberta provincial capital of Edmonton would link with existing oil pipelines reaching from western Canada to the U.S. Great Lakes region. Additional pipeline capacity installed in the early 1980s could distribute Alaskan oil to the northern tier states now judged most vulnerable from the point of view of oil supplies.

Mr. Trudeau called for the production of 1 million barrels a day of oil from nonconventional sources, such as Alberta's vast oil sands and heavy oil deposits, by 1990. If re-elected, a Liberal government would be likely to promote the development of energy resources by private capital as much as possible.

The petroleum industry has been praised by Mr. Trudeau for increasing its rate of reinvestment of profits in new exploratory ventures from 73 percent to 90 percent in the first half of last year.

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INT 9/4

Uncertainty in Central Asia

The Pakistani reaction to Washington's cutoff of aid, because the Pakistanis seemed to be working toward nuclear weapons, was predictable. To be sure, Pakistan officially protested that the United States had been aiding countries which had either already exploded a nuclear device or clearly acquired the capability to do so. But it is clear that India was the probable reason for Pakistani dabbbling in nuclear devices. India has done that as well and, curiously enough, while the United States "tilted" its neutrality during the Bangladesh war toward Pakistan, it is now tilting its diplomacy toward India. And all of this adds to the state of uncertainty that is building up in Central Asia.

The region is complex, racially, since it has been a crossroads for invaders from East and West. Mongols and Greeks, Genghis Khan, and Alexander. It is fairly uniform religiously — although the Moslems there do have sectarian divisions. But politically the complexity is even greater than the racial or geographical context of this area where vast steppes are bordered and split by high mountains.

For there are many tribes, often led by Moslem mullahs, and principalities ruled by feudal nobility within the nations that ostensibly make up Central Asia. The Soviet Union governs much of it, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran make up most of the rest. China and India impinge upon it, and the United States has taken considerable interest in it since the British moved away from their now divided Indian Empire.

Originally, in the first years after the Indian subcontinent was divided, the United States sought alliances to halt potential Soviet expansion. Pakistan accepted; India refused, and insisted on nonalignment. But after a border war with China, India drew closer to the Soviet Union and Pakistan (the late Mr. Bhutto was largely responsible for this) to China. This strained Pakistan's relations with the United States for a time, but didn't break them. Now, despite closer ties between Peking and Washington and growing new tensions with Moscow, the United States and India seem on better terms than the United States and Pakistan.

This curious set of circumstances matches some of the other oddities in Central Asia, where Moscow-linked Afghanistan accused Pakistan of encouraging opposition to the government in Kabul. And the opposition springs largely from the Moslem mountaineers who have, in their time, given problems to the Pakistanis as well, since they have a desire for greater autonomy on both sides of the Afghan-Pakistani border.

So, with Iran in a state of political flux, Central Asia has broken many of the old assumptions on which diplomacy (and warfare) there were based. The tremors may even extend beyond the Soviet frontier; they certainly influence thinking and action in the Sino-Soviet contention. As in so much of the world today, deep-rooted moods and aspirations in Central Asia are rapidly changing the prospect of events.

Invitation to a Famine

The world's wheat exporters, after negotiating for four years to set aside reserves to combat the next big international food shortage, have come up with almost nothing. They had an agreement, to be sure. But it was an agreement to make a small amount of wheat available — 15 million tons, which would not even meet world grain requirements for one week. And that pittance was not to become available until the scramblings of hungry nations had driven the world price outrageously high. Small wonder the developing countries turned the plan down.

Such a calamitous breakdown of the international system was not supposed to happen. After the crisis of 1971-1974, in which huge U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union followed by widespread drought drove up prices and produced worldwide privation, the United States launched an international effort to prevent a repeat performance. Interdependence was to be made real. The effort involved encouraging other countries to grow more food themselves, and also spreading a safety net of reserves. But good weather came and with it good crops and, meanwhile, world food demand rose. The wheat-reserve talks finally came down to a contest between producers and consumers. The producers were ready to see a floor put under the prices they receive in a falling market, but they wanted no suggestion of a ceiling — and

reserves held off the market for emergencies are a kind of ceiling — on prices in a rising market. Neither the consumers who do the buying in normal times nor those who need help in bad times had much say.

In this fashion is the world poised for the next famine and the next price run-up. Sooner or later — it always happens — the weather will turn foul, crops will be poor, imports will bid up food prices. The countries and consumer groups with means will get by; the others will not. In many places, funds needed for development will have to be diverted to food; funds needed for food will have to be stretched to cover the higher prices. The United States and the other exporters will consider planting more acreage, but that will not take care of the emergency.

U.S. officials, their good intentions defeated by producer and budgetary pressures, contend that domestically held reserves are adequate. But a single Soviet crop failure could wipe out these stocks and if, as earlier in the 1970s, there were two failures in a row, disaster would ensue. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has improvised an emergency "action plan" based on "the good will of governments." Good will and, in an emergency, something like \$210 will get you a ton of wheat.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Charity Begins Abroad

China is having a cash flow problem. It needs many things with which to produce the goods it would sell to pay for the things it needs to produce, etc. It also needs to make social improvements at the local level for which no funds can be spared. So Peking has turned to its overseas Chinese in hopes that some wealthy benefactors will finance a school or library for auld lang syne. It is willing even to re-erect statues that once stood in honor of former patrons but were torn down

during the depredations of the Cultural Revolution.

There is ample precedent for charity beginning abroad. Remittances from emigrants to their homelands have become a staple revenue source for some national economies. And apart from the payments that workers abroad send home, consider the Irish Sweepstakes or Israel Bonds. So why doesn't Peking go all the way and organize a United Chinese Appeal?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

On French Politics

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's supporters have long been hoping to do well in the European elections (in June, for the EEC Parliament). The imminence of the vote, which in France is seen as an extension of internal politics, is a major factor behind the recent squabbles on both right and left, with Communists and Gaullists taking an increasingly strident anti-Community line.

If the Socialists and the Giscardians nevertheless score highly, the result could give encouragement to those who believe in a realignment of French politics to produce a center-left government majority. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is widely thought to be among their number. But not even Michel Rocard (Socialist Party) would be likely to envisage such a major change before the presidential elec-

tions (in 1981). Any such solution, whatever its possible merits, must be seen as a long-term, not an immediate prospect.

— From the Financial Times (London).

Risk for China?

Sad to relate, free contacts between Chinese and foreigners, which have lately been permitted for the first time for three decades, to the great enjoyment of both sides, are being frowned upon, and human rights activists are being arrested.

For many good reasons, not least to prevent the souring of the burgeoning relations between China and the West, the ingenious Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiang-ping) should accept a degree of risk in this problem, and the West must show due understanding for his difficulties.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 12, 1904

NEW YORK — The San Francisco Call commented in an editorial: "To the mind of the conservative Democrat, the term 'yellow peril' refers not to the possible invasion of Europe by the Asiatic races, but to the probable triumph of the representatives of yellow journalism and yellow politics at the coming Democratic Convention. The 'home' yellow is far more portentous than is the foreign yellow, and to the Democratic camp the portent is very threatening. Yellow politics is, of course, an inevitable outcome of yellow journalism."

Fifty Years Ago

April 12, 1929

PARIS — Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is in town, and in an interview said that: "Sherlock Holmes is finished. Dead, and well dead these last two years. My literary efforts are ended. I leave to others the trouble of occupying themselves with imaginative things." Sir Arthur is returning from South Africa, where he attempted to learn some of the mysteries of Negro religions. Sir Arthur says that hereafter he will busy himself solely with attempts to communicate with the dead, in which pursuit he says he has been having some success in the past several years.



Carter Plays It Canny

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In his latest news conference on Tuesday, President Carter was very careful to avoid making any dogmatic promises about the future. He defended himself and his family sternly against charges of improper or illegal financial manipulations for political purposes, but otherwise he played it cool, with prudent answers on both domestic and foreign questions.

His caution was particularly interesting on the central question of reaching a second strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union. He said there were still technical problems to be resolved. He made no claims that a SALT-2 agreement, if signed, would be agreeable to the Senate, or lead to any new or healed relationship with the Soviet Union. And he had reasons for his caution.

For you can forget about any early resolution of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. Even if it is signed by Presidents Carter and Brezhnev in the next few weeks, there is now serious talk in Capitol Hill and in the White House of postponing the final vote of ratification in the Senate until next year.

1980 Elections

The administration would prefer to get the treaty confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate this year, but the election campaigns of 1980 — not only the presidential election but the Senate elections — have already started, and Carter cannot even be sure of the votes of his own Democratic troops.

All the key figures in this coming debate on SALT-2 are holding back not only for political but objective reasons. They want to hear the evidence in the protracted debate in the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees on an obviously fundamental and controversial issue of national security.

For example, Carter cannot even count now on the support of the Democratic leader of the Senate, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, for this treaty, though Byrd has prior and private knowledge of all the negotiations Carter has had with the Soviet Union.

Sen. Sam Nunn of Peary, Ga., has emerged as one of the most influential of the young Democrats in this debate, because he has concentrated on the complexities of arms control and has won the respect of his colleagues, but even with this rising young star in the Senate from his own state, Carter cannot be sure of support.

Cautious

On the Republican side, the minority leader of the Senate, Howard Baker of Tennessee, who supported the president on the Panama Treaty, is also being very cautious and noncommittal. He is in contention for the Republican presidential nomination in 1980 with John Connally and George Bush of Texas, former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California and many others, and he is waiting to see whether arms control will be a major issue in the coming presidential campaign, and how the other candidates will deal with this issue.

There are other important questions to be resolved before the arms treaty comes to a vote, and these are being considered at great length and with great care, for they could have a bearing on the final vote.

Should the debate of SALT-2 be broadcast — if so, in the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees, or also on the floor of the Senate? And should they be debated by public radio, or

by commercial radio and television? This is already being argued out in private by the leaders of both parties in the Senate, and is not likely to be resolved before the end of the summer.

Also, there are some interesting unresolved personal questions that could be influential in the final outcome of this debate. What will Henry Kissinger say, when he is summoned, as he certainly will be, to state whether, all arguments pro and con, he is for or against the ratification of the SALT-2 treaty? For the present, he is ducking the question, and has gone off to Japan and China where presumably he will meditate about it.

Ford and Nixon

At some point near the end of the confirmation process on the floor of the Senate, perhaps a year from now, Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford could also play a role in this drama. It has been forgotten that, almost a generation ago, the Senate of the United States voted to invite former presidents to intervene in their debates. No former president has ever done so. But Ford and Nixon have been reminded of this invitation, and since both were responsible for the original arms control agreements with the Soviet Union, their testimony in the last hours of a dramatic debate in the Senate could have considerable influence.

Meanwhile, members of the Senate are in no hurry to commit themselves to vote for or against a second strategic arms agreement. They are waiting to see the results of domestic issues — inflation, prices, energy, and unemployment — a year from now, and this is particularly important for Democratic members of the Senate, whose support is likely to be decisive in the final vote on SALT-2.

By the mathematics of the election process, 24 Democratic senators are up for reelection in 1980, against only 10 Republicans. And most of the Democrats are regarded as "liberals" at a time when conservative themes seem to be dominating the popularity polls in the United States.

Not in Hurry

Among the Democrats seeking re-election next year are Birch Bayh of Indiana; Dale Bumpers of Arkansas; Frank Church, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, from Idaho; Alan Cranston, the Senate deputy Democratic leader from California; George McGovern of South Dakota; Thomas Eagleton of Missouri; Gary Hart of Colorado; Ernest Hollings of South Carolina; Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut; and many others who are worried about the anti-liberal mood of the country.

So most of them are not in a hurry to vote on the SALT-2 treaty. They're not eager to spend the next few weeks and months in a protracted and controversial debate in Washington. They want to be back home campaigning for re-election, and nobody knows this better than the Democratic leader of the Senate, Robert Byrd.

He is already slowing down the legislative process. He doesn't want too many new bills and particularly not any more controversies than he can avoid. He is trying to protect his party majority and give the 24 Democratic senators up for election a chance to campaign back home.

So even if the president would like to sign the SALT-2 treaty and get it confirmed by the Senate be-

fore next Thanksgiving, the politics of his own party are against him. In the Senate, the Democrats are for delay.

The slowdown is on — and the Republicans in the Senate, who have their own political problems and want time to campaign against Connally and Reagan, who are free to work the early primary election states, also don't mind postponing the SALT issue until next year.

If Brezhnev in Moscow lasts that long, this may be all right, but Washington is not thinking these days about who will preside after Brezhnev, but who will prevail in Washington after the elections of 1980.

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LONDON — Three years ago, from its worst postwar recession, and now there are signs of a new relapse. Mainly the result of increased oil prices, inflation is rising, unemployment has not fallen, economic growth is slowing. But the downturn from 1973 to 1975 was not, in retrospect, a slump; nor is the economy likely to collapse in 1980. Instead of a 4 percent annual growth there will be only 2.5 to 3 percent.

Europe does face something like a crisis but it is not mainly economic; it is political and, in the final analysis, cultural and moral. The roots are, first, the political system's weakness, the inability to resist conflicting demands of various sections of society, and, second, the clash between the urge for more freedom and the need for more order.

The Showcase

Britain is the showcase, but to a certain degree all European countries have been affected. There is not a class struggle in the old-fashioned sense; if so, the problems would be easier to solve. Social conflict has become less tractable precisely because it is no longer a clear-cut confrontation between classes, but between many interest groups; the general trend is toward fragmentation and conflict within classes. Most of the recent strikes in Britain and France have been against the state, and thus against society. True, the worst has not happened in Italy as many expected in 1977. Spain's transition toward democracy has been far smoother than almost anyone assumed.

The picture is not uniformly bleak, but all the unresolved questions of the mid-1970s still beset European societies. Some U.S. observers predicted that a dramatic leftward swing and a great future for Eurocommunism. But Eurocommunism has proved elusive. Nor has a swing to the left, dramatic or otherwise, taken place, but this is not to say that the center parties have been any more successful in coping with the difficulties.

New Obstacles

Europe's trouble is that nothing much has happened. The impetus toward greater unity has petered out even in economics. It is argued that Europe has as much unity as it wants and needs, but nothing could be more mistaken. In a half-united Europe, the old national rivalries are almost certainly bound to re-emerge, and as the nationalism of

Measuring Promises In British Elections

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — "If Britain were an individual, the physical signs of mild depression would be present, a sedentary habit, the sluggish postponement of action, a pallid complexion, irritability rather than exuberance on exertion, long slumber at night but restless dreams and broken sleep."

Yet there are those who see Britain's position very differently, those who have come here recently from abroad. They usually see a country which is probably the pleasantest in the world in which to live, temperate, good humored, not unprosperous, tolerant. Certainly the British situation is not comparatively as bad as the British think it is. Anyone who lives in London has little reason to envy the big cities of the United States.

This was The Times of London "thundering" in an editorial published in May, 1971. Today The Times is in a coma, its vital functions reduced to a murmur as the unions and management circle warily around the body.

Another Victim?

Is this just another victim of a sedentary habit, or has there been in eight years a qualitative change in the "British disease"? In place of tolerance and calm, is there now a ruthless self-interest that swamps the traditional virtues with modern vices?

It is not an easy question to answer. But no one trying to understand Britain should forget that only a few months ago Britain appeared to be in the middle of a vigorous upswing. Prime Minister James Callaghan was firmly in the saddle.

His leadership was like the snap of spring after the stale intrigues of his predecessor. Inflation had been sharply reduced. Violence in Northern Ireland was falling steeply. Foreign affairs was in the imaginative and intelligent hands of the youngest foreign secretary since Anthony Eden.

Surely a nation's character does not change that quickly. To recall the "thunderer's" 1971 analogy, if Britain was an individual, it would be reasonable to assume that this winter of discontent has been nothing more than an occasional attack of migraine. After a couple of days in bed, the patient would find his feet again ready to resume his good-humored self.

Golden Touch

The outcome of the general election, of course, can slow or speed up this process. If Mr. Callaghan could come back to power with a firm majority, perhaps he would find his golden touch again.

What about Mrs. Thatcher? Does she have the ability to knock the spirit back into Britain the way Mr. Callaghan did a year or two ago? Part of her says yes, if only because a new leadership allows a honeymoon that raises the adrenal-

in level and makes old fences look more surmountable. But more important, she is a lady of measured purpose and iron resolve, who might provide the catalyst for a period of vigorous renewal and social peace.

I have my own checklist for measuring the parties' promises. It is not a recipe for economic resurgence, nor is it a pointer to a glittering future. It does not address the great central economic issues of money supply, price and wage controls, and unemployment. It is nothing more than an assorted range of issues, large and small, that together affect the basic morale and self-image of the country. In short, it is my way of making sure that whatever the swings and roundabouts of economic fortune, Britain remains a green and pleasant land.

The seedy past of Britain's relations with white Rhodesia and South Africa should be exposed to daylight. The much promised, long delayed parliamentary investigation into how the British oil companies kept Rhodesia in oil despite UN sanctions should be given top priority.

There is need for the speedy introduction of firm, workable proposals for an end to abuses in the interrogation system in Northern Ireland. The recent scandal concerning police assaults during interrogations, coming after the undertakings brought by the Attorney General to the European Court of Human Rights in 1977, is one too many.

The wages of the lower paid workers in essential services should be raised immediately and then linked by index to the gross national product. Then the government should introduce legislation to prohibit strikes by the staff of hospitals, fire stations, police forces, prisons and power stations. Never again should society be given the excuse to break out of its historic constraints.

Closed Shop

The principle of the closed shop for journalists should be revoked. As a great editor, David Asor, once wrote, "The idea of qualifying tests [organized by the union] to engage in politics or writing is nonsense in a free society and journalism belongs to both politics and literature."

The country should be cleaned up. Britain now ranks after Ireland as the dirtiest country in northern Europe.

Finally — dare I say it? — the candidates should pledge that on winning the election he or she will ask British Railways to reintroduce real tea made from real tea leaves — in a pot. If Britain could skip the "instant solution" at this critical point, it would go some way to convince both native and tourist that Britain's pride and heritage were still intact.

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Europe: Need of Crisis?

By Walter Lacqueur

the great reassessments it so does separation of the minorities.

The economic difficulties have created new obstacles to political unity, for the growing disparity has thwarted most schemes for closer cooperation. The countries have become even more absorbed in domestic preoccupations. In foreign affairs and in defense policy, the impotence of a continent proclaimed only yesterday as "a great civilian power" has become only too obvious. Thus, to give but an example, in the Middle Eastern crises, which have had a major and direct impact on the continent's future, Europe's voice is never heard.

The eclipse of the United States in world affairs could have been the challenge needed to lessen Europe's dependence on U.S. protection. Instead, there has been, as so often before, impotent hand-wringing: The Soviet buildup in general is said to threaten Europe, but so, similarly, U.S. missiles must not be based on European soil except on very special conditions.

On one hand it is argued that there is no Soviet threat, and on the other that the Russians are so strong, and the poor Europeans so exposed, that nothing must be done to annoy the Russians. It is difficult to reason with a logic born out of fear.

What kind of crisis does Europe face? In the last century, the great historian Jakob Burckhardt pondered the origin, character and common pattern of crises of world historical dimensions. True crises, he noted, were exceedingly rare, and he also said that like true revolutions, they could have positive results, releasing energies in individuals and masses that no one had

expected. Such passions are good insofar as they show vitality and creativity.

Seen in this light, the European convulsions of the 1970s do not constitute a real crisis; they have not generated any strong passions or fresh energies. Europe is still in trouble largely of its own making. The problems it faces are not insurmountable and the cure is known: only the will to make the effort is lacking.

It has been said that nothing clears the mind of a person as war, and that the certainty that he will be hanged in a day or week. But if a person, or a collective, faces a fate of this kind only in the perspective of a year or a decade, and if, furthermore, the catastrophe is not absolutely certain — but only highly probable, the result is not concentration of mind but confusion. In short, Europe might be better off with a real crisis.

Walter Lacqueur, a U.S. historian and political commentator, is the author of the forthcoming book "A Continent Adrift — Europe 1970-78." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Obituaries

Nino Rota, 68, Composed Sound Tracks for Fellini

ROME, April 11 (AP) — Nino Rota, 68, who wrote the music for the films of Federico Fellini, died of a cerebral blood clot in a Rome clinic yesterday.

A native of Milan, Mr. Rota composed music with exceptional ease and with a fine sense of melody. He wrote symphonies, operas and church music, but he won fame and wealth with the sound tracks of movies, such as Francis Coppola's "The Godfather."

Mr. Rota wanted Mr. Fellini's music for all his movies, from "White Sheik" to the still unfinished "Women's City." Mr. Rota also composed the music for other Italian films, such as Luciano Visconti's "Rocco and His Brothers" and Franco Zeffirelli's "Romeo and Juliet."

Mr. Rota studied composition and conducting at the Curtis Institute of Philadelphia from 1930 to 1932. He directed the conservatory of Bari in southern Italy for 28 years until he retired last year.

Norma Brustein

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT) — Norma Brustein, 50, an actress and a teacher at the Yale School of Drama, died Monday in the Yale-New Haven Hospital following a heart attack. She was the wife of Robert Brustein, director of the Yale Repertory Theater and dean of the Yale Drama School.

Mrs. Brustein had the leading role in the Yale production of "The Seagull," which finished its run in New Haven last weekend. She had planned to join the American Theater Repertory, which will be established next fall at Harvard University under the direction of her husband.

Before coming to Yale, Mrs. Brustein acted in New York and on television. She appeared in the Circle in the Square production of "The Iceman Cometh," and in "The Big Knife," "The Warm Penitentiary," "Carter," and "The Threepenny Opera." On television, she was seen in productions of Omnibus, the Kraft Theater and the Philco Playhouse.

Mrs. Brustein was born Norma Ostroff in New Bedford, Mass. She studied at Emerson College in Boston and at the Stella Adler Studio in New York.

Staats Cotsworth

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT) — Staats Cotsworth, 71, the Broadway radio and television actor, died Monday at his Manhattan apartment.

Mr. Cotsworth occasionally acted in movies.



Nino Rota

came a first secretary at the U.S. Embassy in London and, from 1930 to 1935, served as counsel to the Commission for the Study of Haiti.

Mr. Dunn was chief political adviser to the American Conference in 1945, deputy at the American meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London, Paris and New York from 1945 to 1946, and a member of the delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1946.

2d in Command Of FBI Resigns Unexpectedly

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP) — James Adams, the associate director of the FBI, yesterday announced his retirement from the bureau.

Mr. Adams, a 28-year veteran who is the last of the Hoover-era holdovers in a position of power at the FBI, said that he was leaving to return to his home state of Texas and take a position as head of criminal justice planning on the staff of Gov. William Clements.

The retirement was a surprise to most at the FBI and the Justice Department because Mr. Adams, 52, has been associate director only a year and is still almost three years away from mandatory retirement.

The announcement comes at a time when FBI Director William Webster has been considering the results of an internal investigation in which Mr. Adams has been mentioned.

Mr. Webster made it clear yesterday, however, that Mr. Adams' sudden retirement was voluntary and in no way connected to the investigation of a possible FBI cover-up of the extent of allegedly illegal break-ins during domestic security investigations in the early 1970s.

After other assignments, he be-

China Seeks Philanthropy From Its Ethnic Abroad

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG (NYT) — Sir Kenneth Fung, one of Hong Kong's leading businessmen and civic patrons, has been invited to return to his native village in China this week to reopen a private school and library that his family had sponsored for poor local youths before the Cultural Revolution.

A bronze statue of Sir Kenneth's grandfather, which had been torn down by Red Guards and replaced by a bust of Mao Tse-tung, has been erected again in a position of honor in front of the library. Sir Kenneth says discreetly that he is not sure why the Communists have asked him to return for the reopening ceremony, but other members of his family believe that it is a scheme to get him to renew his support of the two institutions.

The invitation to Sir Kenneth, whose father helped found the biggest privately owned bank in Hong Kong, is only one of a growing number of attempts by Peking to attract wealthy overseas Chinese to finance philanthropic projects inside the country, including schools, hospitals and libraries.

All Capital Welcome

These projects are part of an effort by the Communists to tap all possible sources of capital in their drive for economic modernization. China's hard currency earnings from exports fall far short of its needs for foreign technology and industrial plants.

Similarly, as another part of this policy, the Communists have begun to allow some Chinese on the mainland with property outside China to try to reclaim it.

Last week, for instance, a woman who has worked for years as a high school teacher in Peking arrived in Hong Kong to lay claim to land that her parents bought before the Communists came to power in 1949. The authorities in Peking gave her permission to leave China on the explicit ground that she try to recover the property, which had been sold illegally 15 years ago by a man posing as her agent, the woman said.

According to a British lawyer here who is involved in litigation on behalf of several Chinese trying to

regain such property, one of the most interesting examples is that of two long associations, or traditional village ancestral trusts, which are suing to recover buildings on choice sites in Hong Kong's central business district. The trusts advanced their claims through a Communist bank in Hong Kong, and the bank has indicated that the villagers are prepared to send witnesses to testify if the cases go to court.

Forgetting the Past

Officially, all such property should have been reported to the Chinese government for nationalization soon after the Communists' triumph 30 years ago, and the long associations were dissolved. But the regime evidently has decided to for-

get past omissions in its quest for funds.

What share of recovered property the Communists will demand in exchange is not clear.

The Communists' leniency toward Chinese with property abroad or overseas Chinese with holdings inside the country is causing unusual dilemmas for some people. The British lawyer reported that he is also representing a woman whom the authorities recently allowed to migrate from China to Hong Kong to seek her husband who had left 20 years ago. In the meantime, he had remarried in Hong Kong without telling his wife in China.

In another case, a woman who works for Pan American World

Airways here recently was notified that the Communists were returning three houses in Canton that had been confiscated from her grandmother during the Cultural Revolution. The authorities have offered to repay \$2,000 in back rent and let her collect all future rent.

Untouchable Money

The catch is that she cannot take the money out of China, as that would violate Chinese currency regulations. A distant relative has been living in a room in one of the houses and has begun distributing the rent she collects to poorer family members elsewhere in the city as a kind of charity.

"If I claim the houses, I don't know what to do with the money and the relatives will all start asking me for more and more of it," the woman said.

There are no overall figures on how much money the Communists' new efforts have scraped up, but Shanghai reported recently that remittances from overseas Chinese to their relatives in the city last year jumped by 11.6 percent over 1977. Total remittances from Hong Kong to China are sometimes estimated to run from \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion a year.

One development that Peking's more tolerant attitude has spawned is a sudden influx in television sets, cassette recorders, pocket calculators and other electronic items that overseas Chinese are now allowed to take into China on visits. Several Chinese here report that their families in Canton have been approached by local Communist offi-

cials and told that if they can get hold of such goods it might expedite their requests for emigration visas.

The most significant change may be Peking's effort to revive philanthropy by wealthy overseas Chinese. The Chinese news agency reported last week that three schools and a library in rural areas near Canton that were damaged in the Cultural Revolution have been repaired, have had the names of their founders restored and have been reopened.

Such privately funded schools, patronized by a wealthy member of the village and run for the betterment of poorer village children, were relatively common in China before 1949.

Sir Kenneth's family school, in the Pearl River delta near Canton, was begun by his father 65 years ago after he made his fortune trading in palm fans and dried tangerine skin, two local specialties. His father had been born into poverty and had not had an education.

Thai Vessel Rescues

Vietnam Refugees

BANGKOK, April 11 (Reuters) — A Thai freighter arrived early today with 517 Vietnamese refugees, who were rescued from a sinking boat in the Gulf of Thailand last Sunday.

The refugees, of whom 163 are women and 156 are children, will be allowed ashore only on the condition that they quickly resettle in other countries, Thai officials said.

Vietnamese Continue Offensive Against Forces of Khmer Rouge

BANGKOK, April 11 (UPI) — Vietnamese-led forces pressed their new offensive against Khmer Rouge troops in Cambodia today, but intelligence sources said that the drive has not stopped attacks on Vietnamese supply lines.

The Vietnamese offensive, designed to secure major roads and towns for the Phnom Penh government installed by Hanoi, is moving slowly toward the border with Thailand, Western intelligence sources said.

The thrust of the offensive was reported around the Cambodian gem-mining town of Pailin. Thai border-patrol police have reported more than 1,300 Khmer Rouge fleeing into Thailand south of Pailin.

Vietnamese official media have claimed that the deposed Cambodian premier, Pol Pot, was among the refugees, but the Thai government has denied the reports.

Hunger Strike By Journalists Ended in Peru

LIMA, April 11 (AP) — Eighteen journalists yesterday ended a week-long hunger strike that had been seen as a possible obstacle to Peru's transition from military to civilian rule.

The journalists, affiliated with 10 independent magazines closed by the government on various charges, said that their demands were met by a promise from the military regime to allow the magazines to resume publication soon.

"It's a triumph for freedom of expression," said Doris Gibson, the founder of the magazine Caratas, when she learned that the strike was over. Her magazine has been closed seven times by the military regime since the overthrow in 1968 of President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

Interior Minister Fernando Veliz Sabatini said that he considered the ending of the strike a positive move. "It reveals a high level of civic maturity and the fact that national unity is being consolidated within a natural political plurality," he said.

The strike had been closely watched by diplomats from other nations, including the United States, that have publicly supported the announced intention of the military regime to return power to civilians by 1980.

Wiesenthal Gets Dutch Award

VIENNA, April 11 (UPI) — Simon Wiesenthal, who tracked down Adolf Eichmann and about 1,100 other Nazi war criminals, yesterday received the highest Dutch award bestowed on civilians in the name of Queen Juliana.

Mr. Wiesenthal, 70, was made Commander of the Order of Orange Nassau for his services as head of the Vienna-based Jewish Documentation Center. The decoration ceremony in the Dutch Embassy here was covered by television teams from Belgium and the Netherlands, but not from Austria.

"I accept this decoration from the queen with deep gratitude and take it as a tribute to justice and as an honor to those who died as victims of Nazi persecution," he said.

Russians Lift Ban

On Ladoga Seal Hunt

MOSCOW, April 10 (Reuters) — Soviet ecologists have lifted a ban on hunting Ladoga seals now that there are almost 12,000 of them, Tass reported today.

But the number of animals which can be killed for their fur is limited to fewer than 500 a year, the agency said. The seals, which live in Lake Ladoga in northwest Russia, faced extinction until scientists imposed the hunting ban.

Now you can have the drive of an Italian car, and have all the advantages of the rest of the cars of Europe.



The problem is nobody yet has taken the best that each country of Europe has to offer and put it all together in one car most people can afford.

Enter the 2-litre Fiat 132.

To start with, it's Italian, so it has inherited all of the attributes that make Italian cars, and specifically Fiats, the best driving cars in the world.

Now let's leave Italy and see how the Fiat 132 matches up to some of the finest cars of Europe.

The safety of a Volvo.

Sweden is generally known for making a safe car. But the Fiat 132 can withstand frontal collisions just as well as a Volvo. In fact, in recent tests, the Fiat 132 came through with less body work deformation than did the Volvo!

Not only that, the Fiat 132 has larger structural side-members, larger than those in a Volvo, as large as those found even in 3-litre cars.

So you don't have to leave Italy to have a safe car.

The comfort of a Citroën.

We defy you to sit in the Fiat 132 and long for a Citroën. It just won't happen, because we designed it that way. The Fiat 132 leaves nothing to be desired, from the newly designed shape of the seats to the soft and plush velour upholstery.

Other standard features include soft pockets in the front-seat backs, an adjustable rake steering wheel, electric windows on the front doors, a pas-

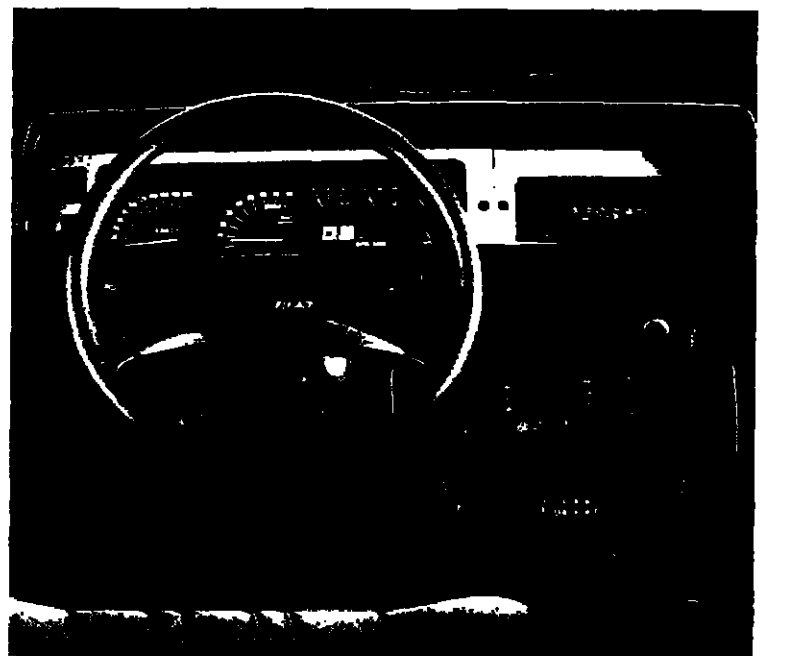


senger vanity mirror that pulls down out of the roof lining, and many more features seldom found even in luxury class saloons.

The quietness of a Peugeot.

Quietness is an aspect of a car you probably don't associate with Italy. But in the 132, it comes as standard equipment. We've made hundreds of

changes in the basic frame, the engine mounts, carpeting, padding, and cross-member linkage that all result in an almost silent car. But the biggest change we made was a gearing up of the engine, resulting in lower rpm's and, therefore, less engine noise. Quietness is something you don't associate with a diesel engine either. But the 132 diesel version is as quiet as a gasoline-engined car. It's also one of the fastest diesel-engined cars in the world. So you don't have to leave Italy to have a quiet car, even in a diesel.



The luxury of a Jaguar.

The Fiat 132 is the most luxurious Fiat we produce. It can stand up to any car on the road. In fact, in a recent photographic comparison of the interiors of a BMW, a Mercedes, a Volvo and the 132, you really couldn't tell the difference.

Except when it came to the price.

This is the one area where Fiat's numbers are lower, compared with Europe's finest.

Which is as good a place as any to end this comparison. Ask your Fiat dealer to take it from here. And you'll see how you can have a car with the best Italy and the rest of Europe have to offer.

Now you can have your dolce and eat it, too.

FIAT

Every European country has something special to offer in its cars. Italy makes a car that drives exceptionally well. (The fact that we've won the World Rally Championship for two years running should certainly bear this out.) Sweden specializes in a car that's safe. France makes a quiet car. Britain makes some luxurious cars.

Futurology

Crises to Watch For: Virility, Work Ethic

By Kathy Sawyer

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI) — In the happy information mills of 21st-century America, robots will do much of the work, congenial co-workers will take breaks for volleyball and consumers will bargain with businesses just as labor unions do now.

The bad news, aired along with the good at a seminar here on "Working in the 21st Century," is the prospect of a "national virility crisis" in the United States and the "Italianization" of its work force.

"Italy," warned James O'Toole, a management professor at the University of Southern California, "is a future that doesn't work."

O'Toole told the audience of business and labor leaders at the conference, sponsored by the Philip Morris Co., that shortsighted labor demands are leading U.S. workers toward the "irresponsible" work ethic of the Italians and the British rather than the committed spirit of the Germans and Japanese. The nation, he said, had best beware.

Theodore Gordon, a former space engineer, worried aloud that a U.S. population with a falling birthrate, and thus a higher average age, may face a questioning of its "national virility."

Louis Harris, the pollster, said

that Americans already show a willingness — far beyond what their leaders believe — to accept a cut in their standard of living in the face of inflation and shrinking resources.

By the turn of the century, 80 percent to 85 percent of U.S. workers will be performing services, rather than making products, and many will be selling information in some form, Harris said. The emphasis will be to expand not physical production, but human creativity. "The most renewable resource on earth," he said.

Whatever the future brings apparently will be described in a rising tide of social jargon, of which the panelists offered a preview.

Some caused uneasiness in the crowd by declaring that "old paradigms" no longer work, and that America needs new ones. (What people expect — such as the idealized traditional marriage — isn't what they get, another panelist said.)

Suzanne Keller, a Princeton professor, spoke of the "decline of the reproductive imperative" and other changes faced by women as a major new force in the U.S. labor market.

Textures Examined

Stewart Brand, the founder of the Whole Earth Catalog, talked about "textures" in living and working, including things like volleyball and cooking in the work place.

With a wealthy Northern California suburban area, Marin County, as his "social laboratory," Brand said, he understands well the "grim burden" of the new affluence and the preoccupation with self, alcohol and drugs that frequently results. But he said that "service solves dissipation" and that more and more people will help others.

"People who live and work attentively (i.e., are 'textured') are less patient with poor schools, parks, shops . . . and so forth," Brand said, "and they are dangerously well-equipped to do something about it."

He also predicted less supervision from above and more supervision by peers at work in a textured future. "I'd say that texture is good for the work place," he said. "Get all you can."

Isaac Asimov, the writer-scientist, envisioned a 21st-century population predominantly by old people using home computers to recycle themselves through a series of careers as technology makes their old jobs obsolete.

The result — if we're lucky — will be an age of creativity, he said.

Society

How You Can Spot an English Lady

LONDON (UPI) — How can you spot an English lady? Well, for one thing, she has hand-washed underwear. She probably also has a small, yappy dog, saves string, always takes tea in the drawing room and likes her gamekeeper. A lot.

She is married to an English gentleman who probably calls her "dear old thing" — the same affectionate expression he uses for his favorite dog or horse — and they live in a manor that always has dry rot in the west wing.

Or so says Maj. Douglas Sutherland, author of "The English Gentleman's Wife," just published by DeBretts, which also provides guides to the peerage and social etiquette.

Sutherland, who also wrote "The English Gentleman," offers a concise if tongue-in-cheek guide to spotting the upper-crust lady in her natural habitat.

What are the telltale signs?

Underwear is a dead giveaway. "All ladies mend their own underwear," Sutherland says. They do not send it out to be cleaned but have it hand-washed at home, preferably by a trusted maid. The only exception appears to be Queen Elizabeth, who, he avows, "has her smalls sent to a very smart

establishment not a stone's throw from Buckingham Palace."

A lady is also thrifty. She doesn't cut the string on a package, but unties the knot instead and throws the little ball into a drawer with countless other little balls. She also saves the brown parcel paper, ultimately building up a potential avalanche in the cupboard.

The care and feeding of her children she usually delegates to a nanny, on the theory that "rearing them is best left to professionals." However, she often is accompanied by a very small dog that will "generally yap and snap at the slightest provocation."

Afternoons are spent religiously taking tea in the drawing room, "the flagship of her domain." It should be taken between the hours of 3 and 5 and preferably from a tea service that has been "demonstrably handed down from past generations."

And the gamekeeper? Well, Sutherland notes that "ever since (and possibly before) D.H. Lawrence immortalized the gamekeeper, ladies have liked them a lot . . . many gentlemen say that if they were not gentlemen, they would like to have been gamekeepers."

Women in Africa

Sexual Operations Criticized

By C.G. Cupic

PARIS (IHT) — Millions of African and Moslem women, abiding by tribal or religious traditions, have undergone sexual operations that could lead to sterility or death, according to a U.S. researcher familiar with the rites.

"Three different operations — female circumcision, clitoridectomy and pharaonic circumcision — are the three best kept secrets in today's Africa," said Fran Hosken, who became aware of the practices while traveling in Africa six years ago as an urban-development specialist.

"The pharaonic circumcision is one of the most damaging," she said. "The whole of the clitoris, labia minora and part of labia majora are removed and the wound is sewn up, leaving only a small orifice."

This, done normally with makeshift tools, leaves a woman marked physically and psychologically for the rest of her life. Of the other two, simple circumcision is the milder form, somewhat similar to male circumcision, while clitoridectomy involves ablation [removal] of the entire clitoris and labia minora.

Female circumcision and excision were practiced in ancient Egypt; mummies of circumcised women from that period have been found by archaeologists. Arabs began to practice excision before the rise of Islam. The Islamic religion condemns the pharaonic circumcision, considering it a mutilation, while simple female circumcision is considered an embellishment and is

called *sunna* (traditional) circumcision.

Today such operations generally are performed before puberty, although in the Masai tribes of central Africa they are done after marriage. Pharaonic circumcision is performed on Swahili women after childbirth.

"Everyone tells you that it does not exist, or that it possibly is practiced in a few remote areas," Mrs. Hosken said. "But according to conservative estimates, 20 million to 30 million women in Africa are sexually mutilated. No official records exist, nor are direct fatalities ever recorded."

Mrs. Hosken, born in Austria, emigrated to the United States in 1938 and received a master's in architecture from Harvard University in 1944. She has worked as an urban-development specialist, a university teacher, a writer and a journalist. In 1973, a European nurse in Nairobi told her of women encountering complications after their sexual organs were altered.

"It struck me that through my traveling in that part of the world and talking to different women

Prague Theater Display

PRAGUE (Reuters) — The Prague Quadrennial, an international competition and exhibition of stage design and theater architecture, will be held in June with 31 countries taking part, according to Czechoslovak organizers. Between 4,000 and 5,000 exhibits are expected and will be on display at the Brussels Pavilion exhibition hall in Prague.

about their adjustment to city life, nobody ever mentioned these sexual mutilations, even when those women moved into the urban areas," Mrs. Hosken said. "These things go on in most of Africa, above and below the equator, and in the southern parts of the Arabian peninsula among Moslem population and among certain non-Moslem tribes."

Sometimes Fatal

"Many men and women in that part of the world think that it helps fertility," she said. "Nothing could be less true. The operation often induces an infection that might result in sterility, while the scars of the pharaonic circumcision can make childbirth very difficult and sometimes fatal."

Mrs. Hosken and others are working to make women aware of the possible consequences of the sexual operations; a conference was held last winter in Khartoum, the Sudanese capital, by a bureau of the World Health Organization.

Their task is not easy, because of the attitudes of the women living in cultures where such rites are practiced. Mrs. Hosken said that many of the women accept the tradition and want such operations for their daughters.

She said that few African governments have taken steps against the operations. Although the practice is forbidden in the Sudan, Egypt and Somalia, she said, "these governments . . . found it very difficult to stop it, because among many social groups a girl can not marry if she is not operated on."

Fashion in Paris

Chanel Suits Button Up Shows

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 11 (IHT) — The French ready-to-wear week ended today on a sober note from Hanae Mori and Jean-Louis Scherrer. It was a quiet and soothing finale to an exciting season that was sharply divided between the hot-stuff fashion makers and those who tried to cash in on label clothes.

But the trend was the same everywhere: More and more firmly shaped suits, the newest one being the gray flannel suit. A new and sure opening for long-neglected coats, including a lot of three-quarter and seven-eighths lengths. Knits treated like fabrics. Belts, always wide cummerbunds and often in contrasting colors. Bright colors, including hot-pink and hard-blue patent-leather shoes. Seamed stockings. Velvets, satins, tartans, mohair and lots of gold lame for evening. Braiding, piping and quilting.

Chanel's collection looks new while remaining the same — a coup for Philippe Guibourge, a sensitive designer who, after feeling his way through what was at best an uncomfortable situation (for who, after all, could hope to succeed Chanel?), has injected new life into an old and resilient line. He has done so by keeping enough familiar Chanel touches to give the clothes their signature — the gold buttons, the baroque pearl jewelry — plus the choice of fabrics, all those famous blurred tweeds and the gold lames for evening.

He has, of course, some straight Chanel suits, which remain incredibly charming. But he also has sidetracked into a leather line, including suede T-shirts, and has thrown in some amusing, shiny tartans and dramatic hats, such as the porkpie shapes, pierced with a feather. Guibourge's fun cardigans are in pure Chanel shapes but are made of fluffy bicolor marabou, making the wearer look like a walking powder puff. His series of sequined



Chanel's classic two-piece suit and coat.

suits in soft candy colors brought enthusiastic applause.

At Jean-Louis Scherrer, things were nice and sedate and a bit somber-colored. The designer has just made the wedding dress of Jacqueline Giscard d'Estaing, the French president's daughter, and he always dresses her mother, especially on official visits, so it is normal that he should maintain his establishment reputation.

That comes easily to Scherrer, who has a restrained, distinguished and slightly uptight French hand and could not make vulgar clothes if he tried. Typical Scherrer touches

were the muted-plaid belted suit with long, skinny coats piped with leather, plus a lot of knit cardigans. The latter were carried into evening, the best being the long purple one worn with a mustard satin belt over black pants. The black velvet suit, with fur and a jeweled belt, was very much in the house's tradition, as was the ubiquitous tulle suit of blue lame with a flowing skirt.

Robert Sakowitz, president of the Houston-based Sakowitz store, said: "Those are wealthy-looking clothes for wealthy or would-be wealthy women."

Hanae Mori is that Japanese burst of a designer who brings to Paris a different and often posh note. Her collection has all the season's favorite themes revamped by her personal prints and colors. Her evening wear included black taffeta dresses with corolla-shaped bodies over full, hippy skirts.

The wildest styles, however, were not on any Paris runway but at the Palace last night, where to see was not to believe it. Earlier, the corps of international fashion, including press and buyers, celebrated the end of the fashion season with a dinner at Le Sept given by Helene de Turckheim, fashion director of Le Figaro.

Afghan Tombs Yield Treasures

MOSCOW (UPI) — In a find compared to that of Tutankhamen's tomb, an archaeological expedition has stumbled across 20,000 pieces of gold jewelry and ornaments in a 1,900-year-old royal burial ground in northern Afghanistan.

The Soviet-Afghan expedition had been carrying out routine excavations of a 3,000-to-4,000-year-old complex on Mount Tiliya-Tape for 10 years when they uncovered the burial ground from the 1st century A.D.

The graves were excavated over

five months, beginning last October. Soviet archaeologists said this week that they had recovered 20,000 pieces of gold jewelry, some of which weighed one kilogram.

The Soviet team members, who returned recently to Moscow, characterized the discovery as one of the largest of this century.

The treasure came from six burial sites. The Russians reported that within two weeks after they stopped digging at the end of February, a seventh burial site was discovered that will be under guard until it, too, can be excavated.

Saudi Arabia

Each year nearly a million Muslims converge on Saudi Arabia for the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. It is the world's greatest travel undertaking, for all these pilgrims arrive in the same month, the month of the *haji*, which last year fell in November but occurs 13 days earlier each year. The pilgrimage demands meticulous organization on the part of the Saudi authorities; their success can be measured in the increasingly smooth logistic and transport arrangements and in the elimination of epidemics.

The pilgrimage however is much more than the major feat of travel organization which is all that westerners see of it. For Muslims it is a culmination of a lifetime's religious experience.

"the most wonderful moment of my life" as one young Saudi described it. The *haji* provides the opportunity for a Muslim to meet with his fellow Muslims from all over the world in prayer and ritual performance. It is significant that the pilgrims gather before God all clothed in the same very simple raiment of two strips of white cloth, for Islam stresses that all men are equal before God.

The religion of Islam pervades every aspect of social life and in Saudi Arabia, the heartland of Islam, expatriates are more aware of this than in any country. The Muslim is required to pray five times a day, and he calls to prayer rings loudly from the minarets of mosques in city or village alike. At prayer time the shops are closed; in offices and stores the employees group together to pray in a quiet corner. Even on the long desert roads, where there can be no call to prayer, cars and trucks pull into the side of the road and their owners kneel to pray in the sand.

Religion plays a central role in family life, in which the strong are responsible for the welfare of the weak. The orphaned, the widowed, the divorced woman and the old, can count on the support of their own relatives and will never be abandoned to struggle on their own. The poor can ask for and receive help from more fortunate relatives, as well as from other wealthy folk,

for giving alms is regarded as a duty. Today education for girls is spreading rapidly throughout Muslim countries and this is particularly noticeable in Saudi Arabia. Education is beginning to offer wider horizons to those girls who enjoy its benefits, during the last decade girls' education has increased 600%.

A period of self sacrifice is demanded of every Muslim during the month of Ramadan (which falls two months before the pilgrimage, in the Muslim year). For a whole month Muslims may not eat or drink anything during the hours of daylight, from sunrise to sunset.

Arabian jewellery

Jewellery has always been greatly loved by the women of Arabia. Small girls were given little bracelets, rings and earrings.

The jewellery of the past in Arabia was made of silver, often mixed with other metals. Much of the silver came from melted down Maria Theresa dollars, the preferred currency of much of the peninsula until this century. It was combined with amber and

coral, or with turquoise from Iran, and often coins, beads or cowrie shells were added too, to increase the decorative effect.

While some of this silver work was heavy and roughly made, much is very fine and sophisticated techniques of filigree and granulation were popular throughout the centuries in Arabia. Some of the finest work can be seen on the decorative weapons worn in the past by the men, the sheaths for the daggers and long knives, and the powder cases worn at the belt.

Silver jewellery is greatly in demand today, especially by foreigners in Arabia. It is becoming rather scarce and is now mostly to be found in the souqs and areas such as Khams Mushait or Abha. There is also still a good supply in the women's souq of Riyadh.

Arabian dress

The first thing that strikes the foreigner arriving in Saudi Arabia is that the clothes worn there are very different from those worn in the west.

The men's basic garment, well suited to the climate, is a straight cut cotton gown

reaching to the ankles. It is known as a *thawb* (or *dishdasha* in the Gulf). The *thawb* is usually white, for coolness, but in desert areas or highlands, warmer grey or brown *thawbs* are worn in winter. For smart occasions matching sets of decorative buttons and cuff links are worn on the *thawb*.

Saudis always cover their heads, both as a protection against the fierce heat of the sun, and as a measure of formality. A small white skull cap is worn on the head; this is covered by a head cloth, the *ghutra*, in white or red-and-white or black-and-white cotton, held in place by a double black cord known as the *agal*. When entertaining at home a Saudi will often discard his head gear, but he will only do so outside when in the home of close friends or relatives.

Over his *thawb*, on formal occasions or in cold weather, a man wears the elegant *mishla*, a cloak of fine wool, brown, black or cream in colour, which is frequently edged with a binding of golden thread.

These loose-fitting clothes, which cover the whole body and leave no part exposed to the sun, are the product of a long tradition during which the most practical wear for the climate has been evolved. Today the materials used are often of more modern manufacture, and many *thawbs* are now of man-made fibres which retain a brilliant white and are easier to launder.

Like the men's clothes, those of the

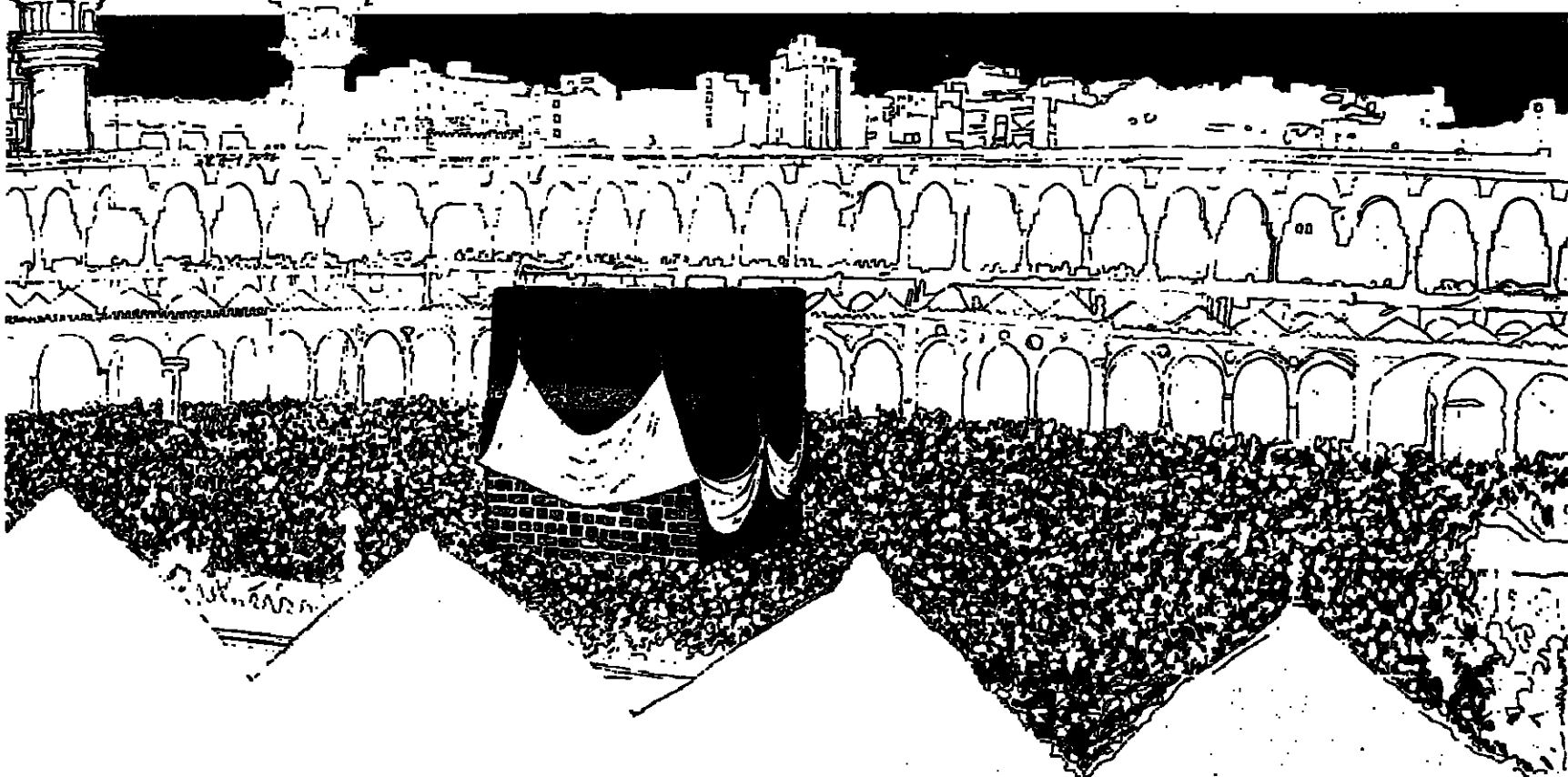
women cover the whole body and are loose fitting. Traditionally women wear one or more long cotton dresses with long sleeves. Above their dress, outside of the home, Saudi women wear a long black gown which covers their heads and reaches to the ankle. This is called the *abaya*. A Saudi woman may also wear a black veil over her face.

Women's clothes are changing far more rapidly than those of the men, possibly because women are more sensitive to fashion. Today, under their *abayas*, many Saudi women are wearing the latest fashions from Paris, London or Rome.

In some country districts the women still wear a traditional dress. In the valleys around Taif, for example, especially on a Friday, one sees the women wearing a close-waisted black and blue striped dress with a highly embroidered bodice. Another traditional embroidered dress is made and sold in Taif souq; this dress has multi-coloured embroidery and is often on a velvet background.

Most gorgeous of the Saudi women's traditional gowns was the diaphanous, gold embroidered creation, cut in a huge square, which was worn over other clothes for dancing at weddings and festivals. Today, sadly it is rarely seen.

Text written by Shirley Clarke.



Mecca. An artist's impression of the crowds of the Faithful around the Ka'bah of the Prophet (left). The traditional silver jewellery so beloved by women of all walks of life in Arabian society (below).



Saudi Arabia — the cultural heritage

الحج والعمرة

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Page 7

In Forex Intervention

ECU Modified in Use
As Divergence Indice

By Brent Bowers

BRUSSELS, April 11 (AP-DJ) — European central banks are using a modified divergence-indicator to determine if they need to intervene in the foreign exchange market to keep currencies within the limits allowed by the European monetary system.

Consequently, even though the Belgian franc has technically broken through its floor against the European currency unit, which would normally indicate that corrective action should be taken, the Belgian franc is still within its proper ECU limits according to the calculations being used by European central banks, a Belgian central bank official said today.

The value of the ECU expressed in any one currency varies with the foreign exchange rates of the other currencies. Thus, a sharp rise in the ECU as a corresponding decline in the Belgian franc.

Most member states must keep

Nations Set
To Initial
Trade Pact

GENEVA, April 11 (AP-DJ) — The major industrial nations are expected to initial tomorrow all the texts of the new package of trade liberalization measures laboriously negotiated within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The initialing, originally scheduled for today, was delayed by last-minute objections to parts of the agreement by Italy. However, Italy has lifted all objections and the Common Market will initial all the texts.

Developing nations, however, are expected to initial parts of the package. They maintained up to the last minute that their proposals were largely ignored. The final package, they said, does not satisfy their demands.

Ambassador Alonso Macdonald, head of the U.S. delegation, described the Tokyo Round package as "a major accomplishment" and pledged the administration's "full support" to secure prompt congressional approval.

"Our achievement is potentially

U.S. Company Reports

IBM's 13% Rise in Net Disappointing

NEW YORK, April 11 (Reuters) — Wall Street analysts described the 13-percent rise in first quarter profits announced by International Business Machines today as "mildly disappointing."

International Business Machines

	1978	1979
Revenue	5,290	4,430
Profits	666.80	589.00
Per Share	4.57	4.01

However, while some analysts said they may trim their full year earnings projections for the large computer manufacturer, they were optimistic about the company's growth prospects. Harry Edelson, of Drexel Burnham Lambert, said the first quarter was a "transitional period" for the company.

Mr. Edelson said that during the quarter, IBM was building up its production capabilities for the new series 4300 computers. First ship-

Other
Company
Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions		
Babcock & Wilcox		
Revenue	777.71	656.67
Profits	39.56	32.28
Per Share	0.253	0.225
Hawker-Siddeley Group		
Revenue	1,007	912.00
Profits	118.00	95.00
Per Share	0.266	0.261
Lead Industries Group		
Revenue	298.98	287.70
Profits	14.81	19.71
Per Share	0.183	0.288
Switzerland		
Oerlikon-Buehler		
Revenue	3,372	3,405
Profits	227.90	204.60
Sulzer Brothers		
Revenue	2,072	1,945
Profits	34.30	41.50
Germany		
Deutsche Bank		
Revenue	92,300	N.A.
Profits	307.20	282.80

Woolworth Rejects Takeover by Brascan

NEW YORK, April 11 (Reuters) — F.W. Woolworth said late today its board unanimously opposed the \$35-a-share offer the Woolworth's shares by Brascan Ltd.

The board said the best interests of all Woolworth shareholders would be served by the company continuing as an independent concern.

Woolworth said it was advised by Kidder, Peabody and Co. that Brascan's proposed price of \$35 a share is "grossly inadequate," Goldman, Sachs and Co. agreed with that opinion, Woolworth said.

No other details were immediately available.

Woolworth was indicated on the Big Board at 30 to 32 immediately after the announcement. It was halted April 9 at 25 1/4.

In a separate development, earlier, Woolworth announced a five-cent increase in its quarterly dividend to 40 cents a share.

ery stores and Woolco department-store division, and extensive real estate assets.

But weaknesses, which most analysts think are major, have also proved to be an attraction, if only because they have depressed the price of Woolworth's stock.

Woolco, the company's chain of promotional department stores, has long been a drag on earnings. Although Woolco accounted for 28 percent of sales last year, it produced only 1 percent of the profits, they say.

The Woolco operation was a major effort on the part of the company to diversify out of the low-profit, variety-store business which it pioneered. Woolco was started 12 years ago to appeal to a price-conscious, blue-collar market with big, discount-type stores.

Woolco has remained a nagging problem, and Woolworth management has made a number of changes in direction.

"Woolco's poor record has been a major source of investor disenchantment with Woolworth stock in the past," said Stephen Leit, a security analyst with Wertheim & Co. But he added: "On the other hand, changes made in the last few years appear at the very least to have stabilized, and in some important ways, to have significantly improved Woolco's position."

Today the company operates 5,600 stores, more than 1,800 of them bearing the Woolworth name.

There are no large stockholders who could attempt to block the bid. The directors own only about 155,000 shares out of the total of 29.3 million common outstanding. Barbara Hutton, the Woolworth heiress, disposed of her stock about 20 years ago.

The people at Wertheim & Co. might well take credit for stimulating some of the interest. A 30-page report by the company's retail analyst, Stephen Leit, calling Woolworth a turnaround was published March 21 and was generally available in the Wall Street community two weeks before the heavy activity in the stock.

The report said that Woolworth was an undervalued situation and a good long-term investment.

Mr. Leit estimated that Woolworth would earn \$4.30 a share in 1979, up from \$4.12 last year. Assuming that the positive factors mentioned come to fruition, Mr. Leit said Woolworth could earn \$6 to \$7 a share in 1981.

Woolworth's Diverse Trends

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT) — Woolworth's recent financial performance has been upbeat — earnings last year improved 52 percent over 1977 — but the consolidated figures conceal diverse trends.

One of the company's stars has been its Kinney Shoe division, referred to in the retail industry as a "money machine." Kinney accounted for 34 percent of Woolworth's \$130.3 million in 1978 earnings, even though it accounted for only 13 percent of the company's \$6.1 billion in sales.

Foreign Operations

Another of Woolworth's bright spots is its international division, which has extensive operations in Canada, West Germany, Mexico and Spain. Forty-two percent of last year's earnings came from foreign operations.

Other strong points, say observers, are its high volume of sales, the large size and wide geographic dispersion of the Woolworth variety

Positive Influence

Woolworth shares were trading at \$22 when the report came out, and they reached \$25 by the middle of last week. Some say the takeover rumors had not been heard until then and that, therefore, the Wertheim report may have influenced the positive action.

The Woolworth options moved even more sharply. On Monday, April 2, the May 25s were selling at 50 cents. By last Friday, the May 25s were selling at \$2.06 on very large volume.

So it is little wonder that some sellers of these options are complaining and asking whether insider information was being used in the purchase of the options and the underlying shares.

EDPER Drops Bid

TORONTO, April 11 (Reuters) — EDPER Equities Ltd. said it has withdrawn its bid for 45 percent of Brascan at \$28 a share because of Brascan's bid for F.W. Woolworth.

But a spokesman said that if the Woolworth bid fails, EDPER would consider making a renewed offer for Brascan shares, although not necessarily on the same terms.

Demand for Bank Loans Is Likely to Remain Strong

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP-DJ) — The \$592-million jump in commercial and industrial loans reported last week at large New York banks and the latest soundings of corporate borrowing intentions indicate business demand for bank credit will be strong for months to come, monetary analysts say.

"We are entering a period when these loans typically pick up," said William Gibson, of Smith Barney, Harris Uphams, "and its sobering to compare this year's trend with last year's. Although these loans [at big New York City banks] are down by \$286 million since the start of this year. This compares to a drop of \$1.5 billion in the same period last year."

Robert Albertson, Smith Barney's bank stocks analyst, recently completed his semiannual

survey of 400 corporate financial officers and found that business borrowing will continue at a good clip right through 1979. "It looks like a very strong pattern," he said.

"The correlation of past survey results with actual borrowing demand suggests that 1979 commercial and industrial loans will rise at a 14 to 16 percent rate." In 1978, total loans at all commercial banks rose 13.7 percent on a year-end to year-end comparison.

Cyclical Pattern

Mr. Albertson's survey reflects the borrowing attitudes, rather than actual plans. The latest survey drew responses from more than half the 400 companies solicited and showed that 21 percent of them expect to increase borrowings from banks. That is up from 18 percent in the October, 1978, survey.

Perhaps just as significant as the outlook for bank lending is the apparent enlargement of the base of corporate customers planning to use bank credit in the second half of the year. A year ago, 44 percent of the companies surveyed by Mr. Albertson classed themselves as non-borrowers. This month, that figure fell to 33 percent. "We believe this is a typical cyclical pattern as corporate-sector liquidity continues to decline," the analyst said.

Mr. Albertson believes he also found evidence that the issuance of commercial paper by corporations is not as much of a threat to bank lending as supposed. "Among borrowers from banks," he said, "only 23 percent also utilize commercial paper. Commercial paper may well be a dominant source of short-term borrowing for a large number of the 1,000 largest companies, but it apparently is not a dominant alternative to companies actually in the bank-borrower base."

He said the strong loan demand outlook "makes me as positive as ever on such money-center banks as Chase Manhattan, Manufacturers Hanover, Citibank and BankAmerica."

On the so-called fixed-income side, Mr. Gibson says the apparent trend of stepped-up bank borrowings "might well lead to somewhat higher short-term rates in this quarter. It's a close call whether the Federal Reserve will tighten interest rates again, although the presumption still favors this. If it happens, bank loans and the money market aggregates will probably lead the way."

From another viewpoint, business loan demand appears likely to continue fairly buoyant. "Even if a recession were to begin today, we would be looking ahead at months of good demand," said Robert Christian, economic analyst at Philadelphia's Provident National Bank.

British Bank Stock
Absorbed by Market

LONDON, April 11 (AP-DJ) — The Bank of England said today that its offering of £800 million of exchequer stock 1991, bearing 11.0 percent, was oversubscribed upon application this morning.

This was the third government bond issue in a row that has been so well subscribed that it could not function in the open market as a "lag" stock, as was intended, to drain off excess liquidity. The previous two issues were for £1.3 billion and £800 million.

Trading Active

Prices Slide on Wall Street
In Reaction to IBM Report

NEW YORK, April 11 (UPI) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange went into a broad slide this afternoon when IBM's first-quarter earnings results turned out to be smaller than analysts had predicted. Trading was active.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up a point at the outset, was off 7.96 points to 870.76 at around 3 p.m., as declines were leading advances \$22 to \$45.

The Dow climbed 5.02 points yesterday to the highest level since it finished at 897.09 last Oct. 13.

The five-hour NYSE turnover today reached about 27.57 million shares, compared to 25.3 million traded in the corresponding period yesterday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues, with the index off 0.81 to 180.72.

Analysts said heavy selling erupted when IBM reported first-quarter net totaled \$4.57 a share versus \$4.1 a year ago. IBM stock was sharply lower following the release of its report.

Persistent reports that the Federal Reserve will tighten credit to help the Carter administration in its fight against inflation also sparked some selling. The inflation problem has gotten so bad that Mr. Carter's aides have begun talking about a steep recession.

Some investors were disappointed that Saudi Arabia, in a move designed to keep the market tight, cut oil production because Iran is now producing about 4 million barrels a day.

Early buying was sparked by news of the end of the 11-day-old strike-lockout that shut down the trucking industry. Negotiators reached a tentative agreement late yesterday.

F.W. Woolworth stock is not being traded on the NYSE at the company's request following the Brascan takeover bid, but it was being traded on the Midwest and Boston exchanges and over the counter. In Boston, trading opened

on a block of 13,200 shares at 31 1/2. Brascan stock opened on a block of 22,000 shares at 19 1/4, off 1/4, on the Amex.

Sony Corp. was active and other Japanese issues were volatile. They included Matsushita Electric and Honda.

General Public Utilities was active and slightly higher at one point. The stock had been hammered following the nuclear accident last month at its Three Mile Island plant.

American Stores won support. Skaggs Cos. began a \$58-a-share tender offer for up to 2.4 million American Stores shares. The boards of directors of both companies have approved a merger.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed up 1/4 to 3/4 cents; corn up 1/4 to 1 1/4; oats up 2 1/4 to 3; and soybeans up 1 1/4 to 6 1/2 cents.

U.S. Mergers Up
14% in Quarter

CHICAGO, April 11 (Reuters) — Merger and acquisition announcements in the first quarter rose 14 percent to 580 from 511 a year ago, W. T. Grimm & Co. said today.

The merger intermediary said transactions involving a purchase price of \$100 million or more increased to 24 from 13 in the 1978 first quarter, adding that the trend was accelerated by proposed restrictive merger legislation.

The total value of mergers and acquisitions in which the purchase price was announced rose to \$10.9 billion from \$6.5 billion a year earlier. Tender offers increased to 41 from 30 and the number of purchases of U.S. firms by foreign concerns rose to 63 from 37.

Exxon Plugs Dry Hole

HOUSTON, April 11 (AP-DJ) — Exxon USA said today its second exploratory well in the Baltimore Canyon off New Jersey is a dry hole and will be plugged and abandoned. The company is continuing exploration efforts in the area.

Swiss Prices Higher,
Unemployment Falls

BERN, April 11 (AP-DJ) — Switzerland's unemployed declined by 15.3 percent to 0.4 percent of the labor force in March, mainly because of a sharp decline in the number of jobless in the construction sector, the government said today.

In the same month, Swiss wholesale prices rose 0.3 percent, and were up 1.1 percent from a year earlier. The 1963-based index rose to 145.6 in March from 145.1 in February and 144.0 a year earlier.


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Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.	Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden Inc.
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	Nomura Securities International, Inc.
	Scandinavian Securities Corporation
	Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc.
	Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

By Eugene T. Maleska



		C	F
Fair	MADRID	12	54
Cloudy	MIAMI	28	82
Cloudy	MILAN	12	54
Cloudy	MONTREAL	2	36
Cloudy	MOSCOW	4	39
Fair	MUNICH	35	59
Fair	NEW YORK	12	54
Rain	NICE	14	57
Rain	OSLO	10	39
Cloudy	PARIS	16	61
Overcast	PRAGUE	15	59
Fair	ROME	16	61
Cloudy	SOFIA	9	48
Mist	STOCKHOLM	11	52
Rain	TEHRAN	-	N/A
Rain	TEL AVIV	27	81
Cloudy	TOKYO	17	63
Fair	TUNIS	18	64
Cloudy	VIENNA	16	61
Cloudy	WARSAW	10	50
Overcast	WASHINGTON	16	61
Showers	WASHINGTON	16	61
Cloudy	ZURICH	14	57
Clear			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700

value quotations shown below are supplied

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:		Other Funds	
(-d) Bowbond	SF 731.20		
(-d) Combar	SF 664.08	(w) Alexander Fund	\$7.42
(-d) Grobar	SF 618.90	(r) Arab Finance I.F.	\$1,057.92
(-d) Stockbar	SF 734.00	(w) Truistar Int. Fd (AEIF) ..	\$7.54

[illegible]

B.
C.



SIX LIVES, SIX DEATHS

Reviewed by Frank Gibney

The three collaborating writers — Robert Jay Lifton, a professor of psychiatry at Harvard University; author of *Death in Life: Survivors of Hiroshima*; Michael Reich, a gifted young scholar, and Shuichi Kato, a Japanese polymath who deserves a study in himself — started work on the book in the course of a teaching seminar at Yale in 1965. They decided to mix it up for their case study biographies with care and, it seems to me, with success.

Duke of Wellington Role

Nogi Maresuke, the victor of the bloody siege of Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese war and a symbol of national loyalty, played a kind of aging Duke of Wellington role during the late Meiji era until his suicide following Emperor Meiji's death in 1912.

Mori Ōgai was one of those extraordinary talents who flourished in Japan at the time of the Meiji restoration that began around 1868. We have a title because of linguistic and cultural translation problems. Mori went to study in Germany and, unlike many of the Japanese visitors of that era, assimilated the culture of Europe. (A romance with a German girl is one of the centerpiece of his life.) An artist and novelist by instinct and creativity,

he became a bureaucrat and a soldier out of respect for family tradition and the national needs of that time. He was also a doctor and ultimately retired as chief medical inspector of the Japanese army — after a career in which he managed to write in his leisure hours some of the most brilliant literary work of the 19th century.

Rousseau couldn't have Japan's great reformer for 150 days after studying in France, he returned to Japan as the apostle of Rousseau. All his life he kept trying to nudge the cautious bureaucrats in the new Tokyo towards a more popular form of democratic government. He died frustrated in his efforts, but he left a tradition of egalitarianism behind him.

Kawakami Hajime was one of the prototypical Japanese Christian Marxists — separated from Japanese society because of both these allegiances. He managed to combine a belief in some kind of Christian-based moral code with fidelity to the Communist Party of Japan until his death in 1946.

trast, was far more of a Christian than Kawakami, who struggled a lifetime with his religious doubts. He lived through the tumults of his time as a self-proclaimed literary bystander although he opposed Japan's militarism and the war it

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	M	A	S	S	C	A	S	C	O	T	R	A
C	A	B	T	E	O	L	E	A	N	R	O	G
E	N	C	A	P	S	U	L	A	T	E	S	W
E	G	A	N	N	E	T	S	P	A	N	E	S
H	O	S	E	O	F	F	O	R	E	I	N	T
S	N	O	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E
S	A	L	A	D	P	S	E	U	D	I	N	G

agree with all of the authors' comments about the Meiji oligarchy with various psychological problems and behavior which are summed rather too readily. On the aside, they have written a remarkable, arresting, and stimulating book.

Frank Glibney, whose newly released "Japan: The Fragile Superpower" was published recently, has spent many years in Japan as a journalist and businessman.

©Washington Post

BRIDGE *By Alan Truscott*

On the diagramed deal, South opened modestly with one club, praying that his partner would find a response, and after a reverse bid of two hearts he drove to slam

Paradoxically, the slam might have failed if South's hand had been a fraction stronger. After receiving a diamond lead, he won

with the age in dummy and led to the heart ace.

At this point West made an imaginative move by dropping the heart queen, an attempt to confuse the issue by looking like a man with

WEST
♠Q106
♥QJ8

EAST
♠8773
♥85

a singleton. However, South knew that he was doomed if East held four trumps so he shrugged his shoulders and continued with the spade king. When both defenders followed it was an easy matter to

But suppose that South's hand had been a hair stronger and had included the nine of hearts. Now

the play of the heart

the diamond seven.

In Home Opener

Rose Goes 3 for 4
As Phillies Win

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (UPI) — Promoted from leadoff hitter to the No. 3 spot in the batting order by manager Danny Ozark, Pete Rose celebrated his home debut as a member of the Philadelphia Phillies last night by getting three hits in four at-bats to pace a 7-3 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Rose, signed by the Phillies as a free agent to a \$3.2-million contract last December, was greeted with mild applause by the crowd of 48,251 each time he came to the plate and responded with two doubles and a single.

Ozark said he would use the switch-hitting Rose in the No. 3 spot in the batting order so he would have to do less platooning in the middle of the lineup. Ozark said Mike McVie would bat in Rose's old leadoff spot against most pitchers.

Giants 4, Padres 2

In San Francisco, John Tamaro, the No. 3 catcher who almost did not make the club, came off the bench with two out and a runner on base and hit a ninth-inning home run that lifted San Francisco to a 4-2 victory over San Diego.

A crowd of 56,444 — largest in the major leagues this season — saw 41-year-old Willie McCovey, relegated to pinch-hitting roles, hit a two-out single off the losing reliever, John D'Aquisto, before Tamaro delivered.

Braves 6, Reds 4

In Atlanta, Jeff Burroughs scored on a wild pitch in the sixth inning and Mike Lum followed with a run-scoring single as Atlanta posted its first victory of the season, 6-4 over Cincinnati. The score was tied, 2-2, when Cincinnati pitcher Fred Norman opened the sixth by walking Burroughs and Dale Murphy. Barry Bonds sacrificed before Norman wild-pitched, allowing Burroughs to score and giving Atlanta its first lead of the season.

Cardinals 7, Cubs 0

In St. Louis, Lou Brock and George Hendrick hit two-run homers in the third inning to lead St. Louis over Chicago in a rain-delayed game, 7-0.

Expos 3, Mets 2

In New York, Andre Dawson's 14th-inning triple scored the tie-breaking run as Montreal defeated the Mets, 3-2. Dawson's third hit of the game scored Jerry White, who had hit a pinch single with one out.

Astros 2, Dodgers 1

In Houston, J.R. Richard overcame a modern major-league record of six wild pitches to pitch a

six-hitter as Houston defeated Los Angeles, 2-1. Richard, who led the National League with 303 strikeouts last season, fanned 13 while picking up his second victory of the season. His six wild pitches broke the modern mark of five by Larry Cheney of Brooklyn in 1918 and Charles Wheatley of Detroit in 1912.

Brewers 3, Red Sox 0

In the American League, at Milwaukee, Mike Caldwell pitched his second strong game in as many outings, a five-hit shutout, as the Milwaukee Brewers beat the Boston Red Sox, 3-0. In his first start last Thursday, Caldwell beat the New York Yankees, 5-1, on a seven-hitter.

A crowd of 54,392 — second largest in Brewer history — turned out for the Brewers' home opener.

Yankees 7, Orioles 6

In Baltimore, Ron Guidry had trouble once again in battling down a victory as the Yankees' left-hander blanked the Baltimore Orioles for six innings then was shelved for four runs in the seventh. The Yankees, however, managed to hold on for a 7-6 victory on the strength of a two-run, pinch-hit homer by Reggie Jackson and a homer by Craig Nettles in the eighth.

Blue Jays 10, White Sox 2

In Chicago, Bob Bailor had three hits and drove in three runs in sparking the Blue Jays' 10-2 rout of the White Sox. Paul Huffman scattered seven hits in six innings in his first major league start to give Toronto its first victory of the season after three losses.

Rangers 5, Indians 0

In Arlington, Texas, Al Oliver lined two home runs against a 35-mph wind in his first two at-bats to pace the Rangers to a 5-0 victory in their home opener. Doyle Alexander and Jim Kern, a former Indians' reliever, combined for a seven-hit shutout. Kern replaced Alexander with two out and the bases loaded in the fifth and retired the dangerous Andre Thornton with one pitch.

Mariners 4, A's 1

In Seattle, Bruce Bochte hit a three-run homer and Glenn Abbott allowed only six hits in 7 2/3 innings in helping the Mariners hand the winless A's their fifth loss, 4-1. Shane Rawley recorded his second save in as many nights.

Twins 8, Angels 1

In Anaheim, Calif., Ron Jackson, a former Angel, hit a two-run homer and Jerry Kinsman won his first American League game as the Twins spoiled the Angels' home opener, 8-1. Kinsman blanked the Angels for seven innings before being relieved by Mike Marshall. It was the first victory for the left-hander, formerly with the New York Mets, since July 13 of last season.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	3	1	.750
Atlanta	2	1	.667
New York	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
Pittsburgh	2	1	.667
Chicago	2	1	.667

Team	W	L	Pct.
San Francisco	1	1	.500
Houston	1	1	.500
Los Angeles	1	1	.500
Cincinnati	1	1	.500
San Diego	1	1	.500
Atlanta	1	1	.500

Team	W	L	Pct.
Montreal	2	1	.667
San Francisco	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
Atlanta	2	1	.667
Houston	2	1	.667
Los Angeles	2	1	.667

Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	2	1	.667
Montreal	2	1	.667
Pittsburgh	2	1	.667
San Francisco	2	1	.667
Atlanta	2	1	.667
Houston	2	1	.667

Team	W	L	Pct.
San Francisco	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
Atlanta	2	1	.667
Houston	2	1	.667
Los Angeles	2	1	.667
Cincinnati	2	1	.667

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San Francisco	2	1	.667
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Cincinnati	2	1	.667

Team	W	L	Pct.
San			

I Hardly Knew Her

Buchwald

I can understand why many people would suspect that I was the great love in Margaret's life, as it seems likely that she would fall for the top-seeded celebrity in the tournament. But anyone who knows how much I love tennis will tell you that if I have the choice of a romance with the wife of the prime minister of Canada or being in top physical shape to play the next day, I will always be asleep by 11 o'clock.

Writer Is Still a Globe-Trotter at 75

Author Caldwell: Never satisfied.

The fellow babbled on for a long while. "Some years ago we used to hear about 'one world,' " Caldwell recalled. "I was in favor of that, but the brushwood wars are a threat to the very existence of the world."

study of Southern life, a libidinous preacher taking a young prostitute to her room

The phone was in a Manhattan rehearsal hall, where Rooney is pre-

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